

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

**ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

**MARCH 10, 1915**



THE FARMER

**Circulation over 34,000 weekly**



## Who Pays the Penalty?

Last April two of our representatives solicited applications for life assurance from a prominent Toronto wholesale merchant and his son.

They succeeded in selling to the father a policy for a considerable amount, but the son could not be induced to protect his dependents in this way against the financial loss which would result from his early death.

Less than two months afterwards the daily newspapers

recorded the tragic story of the younger man's accidental death. His failure to act when action was possible deprives his family of the insurance money which he could have secured to them so easily.

Have you made any provision for your wife and little ones in case you should die suddenly? An Imperial Home Protection Policy will do it. Write for particulars to-day; tomorrow may be too late.

## THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Co. of Canada

Head Office, Toronto

Branches and Agents in all important centres

INCORPORATED 1910

## Farms for Sale

**1915**  
The Year of Opportunity

High Prices  
Following  
European  
War

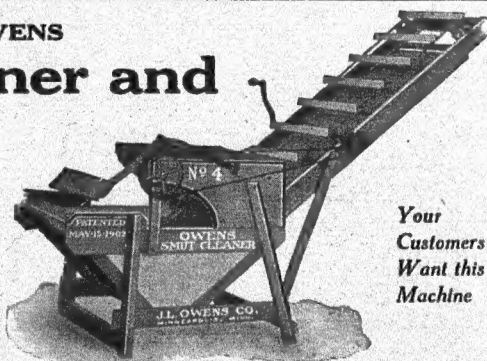
Apply to—

**THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY**  
WINNIPEG :: MAN.

We have, as Trustees and Administrators, many desirable farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, many of them improved and all of them cheap and obtainable on very easy, long terms of payment. Send for our list and map showing location, acreage, price, etc. A particularly good chance is a farm of 2400 acres near Brandon, Man., with the large proportion under cultivation, in Al shape for 1915 crop, and excellent buildings. To the right man of means with a good stock, this means a bargain.

## THE OWENS Smut Cleaner and Pickling Machine

No Machine can equal them for treating Seed Grain. Made in two sizes. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent Smut.



Your Customers Want this Machine

With high prices assured for grain next year, every farmer will realize the necessity of treating his seed grain so that he may have an increased yield of perfect quality grain.

Owens Smut Cleaners separate smut balls, wild oats, king heads and all light seeds from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. By them the farmer can get perfect results. The grain is thoroughly pickled and elevated into the wagon box, being dried by the drainage through elevator sieve. An automatic skimmer removes all impurities over a drainer-sieve at tail of machine, ejecting same, while wasting none of the pickling solution. Capacity 30 to 75 bushels per hour.

No. 5 machine handles 30 to 50 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50 to 75 bushels, accommodating either the small farmer or the large grain raiser. Strong construction, heavy timber; rustless solution tanks of 30 and 50 gallons capacity. The most economical machine you can sell, and backed by a positive guarantee. Write today for particulars and prices. Get the Agency for our Machines—it will mean Money for You.

**CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA LTD.**

Builders of Light-Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work  
284 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Start Now to Raise Poultry

THE supply of first grade poultry and eggs in Canada and Europe is far short of the demand. Get busy right now and benefit by obtaining the year's top market prices.

We will show you how to begin, help you after you start and will buy for the highest cash price all the poultry and eggs that you can produce.

In selecting your incubator make sure that you get the best that money can buy—it will prove cheapest in the end.

### Prairie State Incubators

are guaranteed to be absolutely as represented or your money will be refunded upon return of incubator in good order.

Canadian Agricultural Colleges are using Prairie State Incubators; write them for their results. Hundreds of others, beginners and experts, are having great success in hatching strong, healthy chicks that live.

Send for our Free Book

### "How to Hatch Chicks that Live"

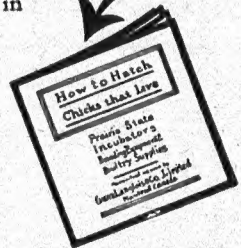
It gives reasons why the Prairie State is best—shows the right kind of hover—tells how to build your own brooders—the kind of feed to promote quick growth, and how to obtain the experiences of successful poultrymen. Write for it today.

**GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO. LIMITED**

28 ST. VINCENT STREET, MONTREAL



Endorsed  
by  
Beginners  
and  
Experts



## 130 WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$13.90 EGG AND BROODER



**If Ordered Together**  
**BOTH FOR \$13.90**  
Freight and Duty Paid

We send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water heat, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them.

### TEN YEAR GUARANTEE—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges.

Write Today Don't Delay **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 214 RACINE, WIS.**



## GOPHERCIDE

(SOLUBLE STRYCHNINE)

### Exterminates Gophers

Claydon, Sask., June 1st. 1914.

I used this Spring a packet of your Gophercide, the success being better than I anticipated, having practically destroyed all the gophers round my shack, 65 acres seeded. If all home-steaders would use a packet we should soon be almost free from this pest. Please send me another packet.

Yours sincerely, A. HYAM.

### Easy to Prepare — Greedily Eaten Sure to Kill

—these are the advantages which make Gophercide the best gopher exterminator known. It is a strychnine preparation, yet we have succeeded in so modifying it that it dissolves freely in warm water, without acid or vinegar—and is quite free from the bitter strychnine taste which warns the pests.

When you use GOPHERCIDE there is no trouble either in poisoning the grain or in getting the gophers to take it—and it is a sure killer.

A 50c. package of Gophercide, dissolved in half a gallon of water, poisons a gallon of wheat—and that's enough to kill 350 to 400 gophers—7 for a cent. Get a package from your druggist, and start after the gophers early.

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**National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.**





**A Special Word to Subscribers**

When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. Please renew at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. Please do not delay in forwarding your renewal when you receive PINK notice, as we cannot supply back copies that may be missed. By acting promptly you will not only get every copy, but also assist us in giving you our very best service. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. Send \$1.00 for one year, or we shall be glad to have you take advantage of our special offer of \$2.00 for three years. Always use postal or express money orders when remitting. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

*"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"*  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager  
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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

# Watch The Guide Grow! *By The Editor*

We have just received a notice from the manufacturers of our paper that, on account of the increased duty on raw materials, they will have to increase the price of their paper by 2 per cent. This is an extra tax on The Guide of \$500 during the next year. The new stamp duties will cost The Guide \$2,500, so that we can see already where the new taxes are going to add \$3,000 a year to the cost of publishing The Guide, and we have no doubt that additional costs will show up very shortly. All these additional costs which we have shown in the last few weeks, prove how absolutely essential it is that we get \$1.50 a year for The Guide if we are going to be able to give the best service to our readers and make ends meet.

**HOW TO SAVE FIFTY CENTS**

As stated in the last two issues, it has been definitely decided that on April 1 the subscription price of The Guide will be:

**\$1.50 for One Year.**  
**\$5.00 for Four Years.**  
**\$10.00 for Nine Years.**

These prices will go into effect immediately on April 1, and will apply upon every subscription. Any subscription that is actually mailed from any post office in Western Canada up to and including the last day of March will be accepted at the old rate of \$1.00 for one year, or \$2.00 for three years. After that date, however, \$1.00 or more received for subscriptions will be credited at the new rate; that is, after April, \$1.00 will pay for eight months and \$2.00 for sixteen months. We hope that all our subscribers will bear this in mind and send in their renewals at once and thus save fifty cents, because there can be no exceptions after the new rates go into effect.

**HELP FOR DRIED OUT DISTRICTS**

We have made special arrangements to take care of those who have lost their crops and cannot afford to pay their subscriptions just now, altho they want The Guide to continue coming to them. Any subscriber who is in this position may sign the "Promise to Pay" coupon, which we published on page 13 in our issue of February 17. We have already received a number of letters from subscribers who have lost their crops. In each case we mark up the subscription for three years in advance and will collect from the subscriber on November 1. Thus no subscriber need be without The Guide because of the loss of his crop. Any subscriber who is without the money and cannot find this coupon we mention, may send us a letter telling us definitely that he will pay us \$2.00 on November 1, and ask us to give him credit for three years' renewal. We do not want any person to take advantage of this offer who has the money, but we are glad to carry those who are unfortunate enough to lose their crops.

**MAY PAY NEW RATE NOW**

Any who really appreciate what The Guide is doing may pay the new subscription rate at once, and any \$5.00 or \$10.00 subscriptions received will put The Guide in a much stronger position to carry on its work. Any who are paid for several years in advance and wish to pay us the new rate may send their remittance for the difference between the old rate and the new rate and we will be glad to receive it. We publish these facts because several have asked us what we shall do with subscriptions that are paid several years in advance. We always fulfill all contracts, but any subscriber who desires to pay us the new price may do so at once.

We have had several letters asking if it would not be possible to keep the price at \$1.00, provided the local associations would take hold of

the matter and see that we get the full subscription price sent direct to the office. This might be possible if we had about 50,000 subscribers and every one of them paid in full in advance. It would be absolutely impossible, however, to reach this basis until this world becomes perfection, and therefore the only alternative is to raise the subscription price to \$1.50, so that we will have more money to spend in improving The Guide and also in collecting subscriptions.

**GIVE \$10.00 FOR \$1.50**

The future of The Guide depends almost entirely upon the support it receives from the local associations and from the individual subscribers. We can make The Guide worth from \$10.00 to \$100.00 per year to every subscriber, if we can get the support of our readers in such a work. In the first place, we must know what information our readers want to help them in their varied problems. We must have our subscriptions paid promptly, and we must have the support of our readers in patronizing our advertisers. If we can have co-operation to this extent we can make The Guide the best farm paper that has ever been produced on this continent, and we intend to do it inside of the next two years. Our readers and the local associations, since we have been publishing the facts of the situation in regard to the cost of publishing The Guide, have given us splendid help. Our subscription mail has increased very nicely in the last two or three weeks, but it is still not as large as it should be. In the six days last week we received in our subscription main 268 new subscribers and 663 renewals, and the amount of cash received in the subscription department was \$944.60. Last week was one of the best weeks in subscription work that we have ever had since The Guide began. There is still nearly three weeks to go before the new subscription price comes into effect. If our friends will take hold of the work we can accomplish wonders in the brief time.

**A REAL BUSINESS-LIKE SCHEME**

Already a number of the local associations have taken hold of the matter and are going to canvass their whole district for new subscriptions and renewals. Here is a splendid idea that has come in from A. J. M. Poole, the energetic secretary of Springhill Association, Springhurst, Man.:

I am planning to have a thorough canvass of the district tributary to Springhill Association about the middle of March, before the spring rush begins, to give every farmer an opportunity to join the association, and also subscribe for The Guide. I am drawing a plan of the district on a board 144 by 17 inches, with a smooth surface painted white. I am making the sections two inches square, and the road allowances one-quarter of an inch wide. I am writing the name of every farmer in the district on the particular quarter on which he lives, marking the location of his house. Then I will put a black tack on each place where the farmer is not a member, and a brass tack for all who do not take The Guide, and I propose to see how many tacks I can get removed before the first of April.

A. J. M. POOLE, Secretary.

Mr. Poole will no doubt find some other members of his association who will help him in this splendid scheme that he has mapped out. It will only require a few afternoons' work to cover the whole field, and the result will be a great benefit to the association and a great boost to The Guide.

**GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS**

Here are a couple of letters from other local associations who are going to take up the work also:

It has been suggested by our local that the secretaries of all locals be asked to collect subscriptions for The Guide. It appears that The Guide is in need of funds, and it would seem that agents get a small commission for taking subscriptions. If the whole subscription was forwarded less the cost of post office order and postage, it is thought that there would be a good sum realized in this way. Of course this would only apply where there is a local. The Wauchope Grain Growers' Ass'n.

W. H. Bushell, Sec.-Treas.  
Wauchope, Sask.

At a meeting of our local today, the resolution from another association was read, asking that the local secretaries take up the work of taking subscriptions to The Guide, and thereby save the cost of paying your agent. We heartily adopt the resolution. I told them I would resign my agency in favor of the local secretary, and also handed my subscription to the secretary. While I need it very badly, I need the advice of the Grain Growers' Guide, too.

M. S. BROOKS.

Aneroid, Sask.

We are very glad indeed to have local associations take up the work in this way. We have already mailed to Mr. Bushell and Mr. Brooks a list of our subscribers at their post offices, and subscription receipt forms, so that they will be ready to go right ahead with the work at once. Wherever a local association will take hold of the work in earnest, and canvass their field, collecting both new subscriptions and renewals, we will not need a local agent to do, but unless the local association will take care of the work and canvass every farmer in the district we will have to have an agent to do the work. We are very anxious that every local association should lend a hand and do it now. We will send our list of subscribers to any local secretary who asks for it, and also subscription receipt books, so that every subscriber may have a receipt for what he pays, and we will also send report forms on which to remit subscriptions to The Guide office. It will help us a great deal if each local association will collect the whole dollar and forward it to us, less the cost of the postage and remittance, and we are also very pleased indeed to have suggestions from our readers at any time as to the best method of collecting subscriptions, and, in fact, in regard to any other point in connection with The Guide.

Here is another letter from a subscriber who appreciates the work The Guide is doing:

When I come to think over you appeal for new subscribers, I think it is a shame that the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces do not take the position of The Guide to heart. I think there is someone in each local who will take it upon himself to canvass same, and never stop until he has everyone subscribe to The Guide. I, for one, will take our local and never let up. Never take "no" for an answer. I claim The Guide is the main spoke in the Grain Growers' Association. If we get enough public spirited members to take up the cause, I venture to say the month of March will see The Guide double in circulation. Wishing The Guide every success.

P. M. McCaffrey.

Rockhaven, Sask.

Mr. McCaffrey is quite right. If all our readers will take hold even during the next three weeks we can double the subscription list of The Guide. "Watch the Guide Grow" is the slogan that we hope every subscriber and every association will adopt. The Guide is absolutely necessary in the work of building up the Grain Growers' Associations so that they can protect their own interests to the fullest possible extent. Let us have the assistance of every man and woman who believes in progress, and we can make the paper what it ought to be.

Let us hear from any other associations or individual subscribers who are willing to lend a hand in this work.



# Machinery *by* Car Lots



*Dollars saved  
by those who buy  
Co-operatively*

Below are interesting figures showing what you can save by clubbing with your neighbors and buying from us in car lots. There is a big difference between the freight charge on a whole car order and on the same commodities sent in small lots. Here is a typical carload of implements, engines, etc., sent out by our Machinery Department recently:

Eight 20 double disc G. G. G. Imperial Drills; two 22 double disc G. G. G. Imperial Drills; three Private 2 disc plows; one Private 3 disc plow; six zigzag lever harrows; three 16 x 16 G. G. G. disc harrows; one 20 x 16 G. G. G. disc harrow; one 14 x 16 G. G. G. disc harrow; six tongue trucks; six 1½ h.p. gas engines; two 2½ h.p. gas engines; four 4 h.p. gas engines; six pump jacks; two light tractor 3 bottom plows; and two light tractor 4 bottom plows.

The value of this carload was, in round figures, \$3,200 and the weight of the various articles 35,800 pounds. Such shipment to Lethbridge, Alta., would cost \$221.96 less for freight than the same articles sent on smaller orders, or almost 7 per cent of our listed prices. Tariff changes will make slight alterations.

Following are the comparative charges for delivering that carload of machinery to three points, one in each province:

	To Lethbridge	To Fillmore	To Neepawa
Freight on Small Lots . . . . .	\$411.70	\$225.54	\$121.72
Freight on Car Lots . . . . .	189.74	100.24	60.86
Saving on Car Order . . . . .	\$221.96	\$125.30	\$ 60.86

Why not persuade your neighbors to save \$60.00 to \$240.00 on machinery needed in your locality this season?

Like savings are possible on Binder Twine, Fence Wire, Fence Posts, Lumber, Building Materials, Scales, Washing Machines, Flour, and dozens of other farm and home needs listed and described in our big 1915 catalog. No person or corporation has a greater right to these savings than you and your neighbors.

Ship us that Car of Grain. If you want Seed Grain or Feed Corn, write us at once. Whether you are selling or buying, you get Prompt and Efficient Service from the pioneer farmers' company.

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**

WINNIPEG CALGARY FORT WILLIAM NEW WESTMINSTER

## Customs Officials Interference

Customs Act Used to Increase Prices as Well as Duty on Farm Implements

The publication in last week's Guide of the statement of H. W. Hutchinson, of the John Deere Plow Co., that the customs department has arbitrarily decided to collect duty on valuations considerably in excess of the cost price of imported articles, has brought to The Guide further information of high-handed procedure.

In this case, of which details are given below, the customs department has not only undertaken to fix the value on which it will collect duty but has actually interfered between a business man in Canada and factories in the United States, and dictated the prices at which goods are to be purchased. This information was given to The Guide by A. E. Donovan, manager of the Cushman Motor Works of Canada, and invoices and correspondence were shown to The Guide representative to prove the accuracy of his statement. The full particulars, naturally, could not be given without disclosing trade secrets, but the documents shown to The Guide representative established beyond question the fact that the customs department has undertaken to interfere in the price as well as the valuation for duty of fanning mills, grain picklers and gasoline engines. For one article, used on every well-conducted farm in Western Canada, the Cushman Motor Works has been in the habit of paying to the manufacturers in the United States, \$10.00, on which they paid duty at twenty-five per cent, amounting to \$2.50. Since February 6, 1915, the company is required to pay for the same article \$13.34 and duty on \$14.04. Another article costing \$23.10 has been raised in price by the customs department to \$26.25.

### The Dumping Clause

This action has apparently been taken by the customs department under what is called "the dumping clause," being section 6, of the Customs Tariff of 1907, which reads in part as follows:

"In the case of articles exported to Canada of a class or kind made or produced in Canada, if the export or actual selling price to an importer in Canada is less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to Canada at the time of its exportation to Canada, there shall, in addition to the duties otherwise established, be levied, collected and paid on such article on its importation into Canada, a special duty (or dumping duty) equal to the difference between the said selling price of the article for export and the said fair market value thereof for home consumption; and such special duty (or dumping duty) shall be levied, collected and paid on such article altho it is not otherwise dutiable."

Mr. Donovan states that the dumping clause was put into effect after a visit by an official to the factory from which he purchases goods. It was there shown to the inspector that the price at which goods had been invoiced to Mr. Donovan previously were bona fide prices and as high, and in some cases slightly higher, than were paid by jobbers in the United States. The customs department, however, ruled that the Cushman Motor Works of Canada must not purchase at jobbers prices, and must pay the small dealers' list price with certain discounts, which is a somewhat higher figure.

### Charges Nearly Doubled

At the time this ruling was made on February 6, one carload of goods was in transit to Winnipeg from the factories in the United States, and on receiving the invoices Mr. Donovan handed them to his broker, who presented them at the customs house. There the invoices were amended by the customs officials, the valuation placed upon each item was increased and the duty changed from \$378.50 to \$426.11, the original item including \$87.77 for war tax and the amended bill showing \$97.51 under that heading. In addition to this a fine of \$126.95 was imposed because

Continued on Page 21

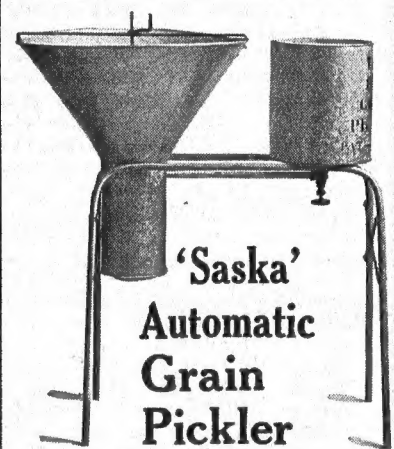
**You Can't Beat  
Galloway Prices Anywhere**

You can't get Galloway quality at anywhere near my price. I get one small manufacturing profit, the rest of your dollar buys what you need. The other way your dollar pays the profit of the manufacturer, the jobber and the dealer. You have tried the old way. Now try my way and see what you save.

**Get My  
Five  
New  
Selling  
Plans**

One of these will suit your needs. Any plan allows you 30 days for trial of Engine, Cream Separator or Manure Spreader. If not satisfied that they are as good as any you ever saw or heard of, the goods can come back to me and you're nothing out. **CATALOG FREE**—Write for catalog you want. Get full particulars and my special prices, extra low on Engines, Separators and Spreaders. Address: **Wm. Galloway, Pres. Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd. Dept. 11 Winnipeg, Man.**

"As ye sow, so shall ye reap"



Diseased seed means diseased or reduced crop. Nature's laws are inflexible. Therefore always treat your seed, and use the "Best Mixer" of them all—The "Saska" Automatic. All metal, neat, strong, durable, effective. The Very Best is none too good for you, so for particulars and Special Price write

**Saska Manufacturing Co. Limited  
SASKATOON, SASK.**

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below from March 10 to March 24.

	Per lb.
Live Hens (large and small) . . . . .	14c
Young Roosters . . . . .	12c
Old Roosters . . . . .	10c
Ducks . . . . .	12c
Turkeys . . . . .	13-15c
Geese . . . . .	12c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.  
91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG**

**EGG  
STAMPS  
DATE YOUR EGGS  
IT WILL  
PAY YOU**

Write for  
Prices  
Also Poultry  
Leg Bands  
**A. B. GAIL  
421 Main St.  
WINNIPEG**



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 10th, 1915

On April 1 the price of The Guide will be increased to \$1.50 per year, both on new subscriptions and renewals. Less than three weeks remain for those who wish to send in renewals or new subscriptions at the old rate of \$1 a year or \$2 for three years.

## WHAT IS THE PATRIOTIC DUTY

Finance Minister White has increased the tariff on practically all imported articles in order to secure the necessary revenue to conduct the public business of Canada. The organized manufacturers are conducting a vigorous campaign thruout Canada in order to induce the people of Canada to purchase "Made-In-Canada" goods. The Finance Minister intimated in his budget speech that the patriotism of the people could be depended upon to accept the new tariff taxes. The organized manufacturers are appealing to the patriotism of the people to support home industries and thus give employment to the Canadian people. Here are two appeals to the patriotism of the people which will have a diametrically opposite effect. How are the Canadian people to decide which is the right kind of patriotism? We would suggest that each one of our readers write a letter at once to Sir Robert Borden, M.P., Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa, or to Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, Ottawa, and ask these gentlemen whether it would be more patriotic to purchase imported goods or Canadian made goods, where prices and qualities are the same. We hope that several thousands of our readers will ask these questions, and let us know what reply they get, because it is a very important matter, and the situation must certainly be confusing to the Canadian people.

## MANUFACTURERS APPROVE NEW TARIFF

The current issue of Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association devotes considerable space to comment upon the new taxes imposed by the Budget. It is not surprising to find that the manufacturers' organ warmly approves of the decision of the Finance Minister to endeavor to raise as much as possible of the revenues required by an increase in the tariff, but at the same time Industrial Canada restrains its joy to some extent, and points out that even manufacturers will have to pay some additional taxes in this time of stress. The budget is dealt with by Industrial Canada under the heads: "How Manufacturers are Affected," "How Farmers are Affected," and "How Consumers are Affected," and it is only natural that under the first of these heads the manufacturers' organ should exaggerate the burden of the new taxes, while under the remaining heads it seeks to show that the increases of the tariff will, after all, cause a very slight increase in prices. It is admitted that the manufacturers will be benefited by the increases of protection, which, it is asserted will diminish the flood of foreign goods sent into the country, while farmers, it is stated, were given especially good treatment by the Government in the fact that the duty on binders, mowers, traction ditchers and binder twine was not raised. The manu-

facturers, in other words, can rejoice for what has been given to them, while the farmers have to be thankful that more was not taken away from them.

To read Industrial Canada one would think that the manufacturers, forgetting their own "Made-in-Canada" campaign, were the only people who imported foreign goods. They will have to pay more, it is pointed out, on account of the duties on their raw material, more for their bituminous coal, more for machine oil, more for machinery, equipment and building materials. "As farmers," it is stated, on the other hand, "are not, as a rule, extensive importers, they will not be affected to any great degree," while "to the great mass of individual consumers," it is asserted, "the tariff increase will be practically negligible." The stamp taxes, Industrial Canada states, will take a heavy toll from the manufacturers. Apparently, in their view, they are the only people who use the mail, write checks, send telegrams, or ride on trains. With fine sarcasm Industrial Canada refers to the fact that the tariff increases the farmers' protection on horses, beef cattle, poultry, vegetables and other products, thus reducing proportionately competition from abroad in the farmers' most cherished asset, the Canadian home market. There is one statement, at least, in Industrial Canada with which we can heartily agree, and that is that the alternatives to the tariff as a principal means of raising revenues, are direct taxation upon land and the income tax. "Resort may yet be had to such expedients," says Industrial Canada, "but the Government apparently believed that they should not be sought until the legitimate use of the customs tariff as a source of revenue was exhausted." For our part, we believe that the contingency referred to in this last clause has already arrived, and we trust that when the Finance Minister is convinced of this fact, he will not hesitate to use the alternatives suggested by Industrial Canada.

## GRAIN GROWERS' LUMBER COMPANY

We have had a quick response to our reference to the so-called "Grain Growers' Lumber Co., of Vancouver. The company has taken exception to our statement that they were "sailing under false colors" and also that it was a "fake farmers' company." Their solicitors, Messrs. Senkler, Spinks and Van Horne, of Vancouver, have written us as follows:

"We are instructed to say that our clients (The Grain Growers' Lumber Co.) are not desirous of putting this matter into court, but we are instructed to say that unless a fair and ample apology is published by you in your publication, retracting the said articles and the false statements therein contained, we will place the matter in the courts. We beg to state that unless we have an answer to this letter on or before Monday 15th of this month we will take such steps in this matter as we may deem advisable."

We have yet to see that this concern is entitled to any apology. The term "Grain Growers" is a big business asset in the Prairie Provinces, and has become so only by the great efforts and sacrifices of the farmers themselves. The name "Grain Growers" was developed by the farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the farmers of the prairies learned from experience to have confidence in the name. This con-

cern has deliberately taken the name "Grain Growers," no doubt with a legal right, but certainly with no moral right. The intention in using the name "Grain Growers" was undoubtedly to deceive the farmers of the Prairie Provinces into the belief that it was a real "Grain Growers" organization, and thus induce them to purchase lumber from them. This is where the concern is "sailing under false colors" and is also a "fake farmers' company." We have been informed of several cases where farmers really thought this company was one of the legitimate "Grain Growers" companies. The laws of the country should prevent such deliberate attempts to deceive the farmers, and it will certainly be the duty of The Guide to assist in this work as far as possible.

## MORE TARIFF INCREASES

Last week The Guide called attention to the fact that the Customs Department had taken to itself the power to increase the effectiveness of the Customs Tariff as a means of penalizing farmers for buying agricultural implements, by raising the valuation and compelling importers to pay duty on considerably more than the actual cost of the goods. The Customs Department, however, has shown that it can do much better work than this, and that it can not only collect duties considerably in excess of what the law provides for, but can actually dictate to importers the price they shall pay to manufacturers for their goods. This is done thru the "dumping clause" of the tariff, which is designed to prevent unfair competition on the part of foreign manufacturers by selling their goods for export to Canada at a lower price than that at which they sell in their own home market. The dumping clause thus prevents any possibility of the foreign manufacturer paying the duty on goods which he exports to Canada and makes it certain that the Canadian consumer will bear the burden. But in the case which has been brought to the notice of The Guide, particulars of which are given on page 4 of this issue, the Customs Department has gone even further than this and has ordered the importer, who is a large jobber, to pay more for his goods than they are sold for to United States jobbers, threatening that if the importer continues to buy at regular prices he will be penalized on every shipment by a fine under the Dumping Clause. On one shipment, which came thru before the importer was aware of the new ruling, he has already been fined \$126.95, besides having to pay duty on an inflated valuation. The goods affected in this case are gas engines, fanning mills and grain picklers, and the increased cost of these farm necessities will, of course, have to be borne by the farmers. This may be a part of the "Made-in-Canada" campaign, but it certainly can have no place in the movement for "Patriotism and Production."

## DIRECT TAXES IN ONTARIO

In strong contrast to the high tariff federal budget is the announcement made on Tuesday, February 23, by Hon. W. T. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, that the government of the province had decided to introduce direct taxation, which will fall chiefly



on land values, for the purpose of making up the shrinkage which war times have caused in the provincial revenues. The tax is to be a very moderate one, only one mill on the dollar on the assessable value of land, property and incomes; but Mr. McGarry estimated that this very small tax would yield \$1,800,000, the assessment of the province being approximately \$1,800,000,000. One mill on the dollar is one dollar on every thousand, so that the man with a farm or other property worth \$10,000 will only be called upon to pay a tax of \$10.00 a year. Nevertheless the Provincial Treasurer believes that this tax will produce \$1,800,000 when applied to the total assessment of the province. Ontario, like the Western Provinces, has enormous areas of valuable land which are held out of use by speculators, and these gentlemen have made large profits, especially in the vicinity of the larger cities, such as Toronto and Ottawa, within the past ten years. This tax will, to a considerable extent, fall upon the land speculators, and will make them give up a small portion of the wealth they have acquired so easily during the past ten years. The speculator, of course, will not welcome the new tax, but we are confident that the people as a whole will find it beneficial not only in raising revenues, but also to a small extent in making it easier for those who desire to use land for productive purposes to acquire it. It would have been still better if the tax had been levied on land values only, even tho the rate had been placed a little higher, for then the speculator would have been called upon for a larger portion of the total and the farmer, houseowner and manufacturer would have been correspondingly relieved. Nevertheless the institution of direct taxation is a step in the right direction and an example

which might well be followed by other provincial governments and by the federal authorities. An interesting comparison might be made between the revenue producing ability of this tax and the tariff taxes imposed by the federal government. The rate of this tax, which is to produce \$1,800,000 in one province, is one mill, or one-tenth of a cent, on the dollar. The customs tariff, on the average, under the new increased rates, takes from the people at least 30 cents out of every dollar they spend, and judging from experience, it will produce not more than \$100,000,000 from the whole nine provinces of Canada.

#### PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

We have just received from the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, the following magnificent and inspiring call to the farmers of Canada:

"Patriotism without production is an empty sound. If ever there was a time when by your deeds you are required to be known, it is now. Now, when the Empire is at war; now, when many of the regular channels of supply are closed; now, when men in millions have been summoned from the paths of industry to the inferno of destruction; now, when Britain is fighting for Belgium's right to live; now, when the world's liberties are at stake; now, when Germany seeks to prostrate Britain even as she has prostrated Belgium; now, when Germany threatens the forty million people of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales with starvation; now, when the enemy is bombarding peaceful towns and villages, slaughtering innocent and harmless women and children; now, when fertile fields and fruitful gardens of other lands are lying in waste and swollen with death; now, is the time when Canada is called upon to put forth her mightiest effort to help stem the tide of destruction, to aid the Empire and to profit herself."

This is a call that should move every citizen to action. And the government is encouraging the farmers to produce more by putting an extra tax upon every-

thing they have to buy. We hope the government is sending out a "patriotism and production" call to the manufacturers not to add all the tariff tax onto the price of their goods. A similar message should be sent to those grafters who supplied our Canadian troops with rotten boots and other miserable war material.

#### THE WESTERN CORDAGE COMPANY

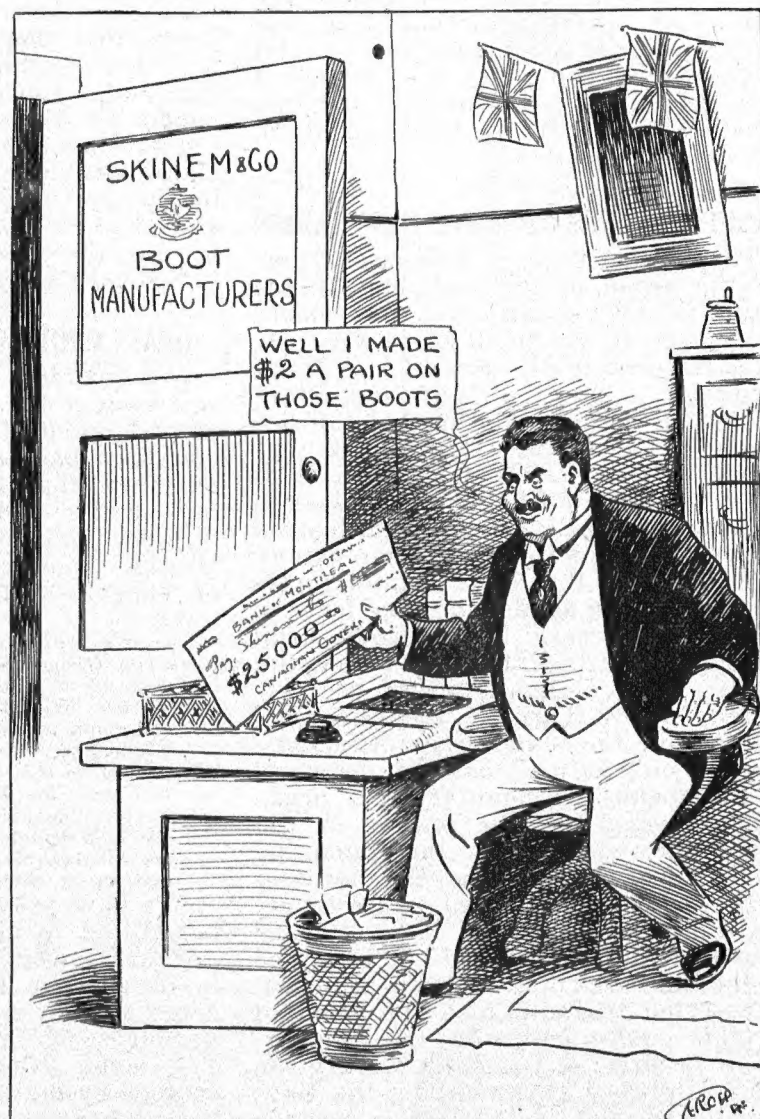
We have had some inquiries as to the standing of a firm known as The Western Cordage Company, of Calgary, which we understand is selling stock to farmers thruout the West. We find that this company was organized last year, and that several prominent men in Calgary became directors. They shortly, however, became dissatisfied with the way the business was conducted and resigned from the board. From our investigation, we would not consider it a wise investment for any farmer to purchase stock in this company, because, if the promoters are not able to convince business men of Calgary that the enterprise is a good one, then certainly it is better for the farmers to stay out of it.

The farmers of Western Canada will never protest against paying their fair share of taxation for the conduct of public affairs and for the prosecution of the war. They will, however, protest most vigorously against being handed over bodily to the protected interests for exploitation.

The Liberal party at Ottawa seem to have no other solution of the situation except "economy." This sounds good, but the Liberal party has no better record for economy than the present government. Both parties are bankrupt in statesmanship of the character that is required to develop Canada to even a moderate degree of its possibilities.



Bleeding for His Country



Bleeding His Country

TWO KINDS OF PATRIOTISM



# Canada's National Policy

An Address delivered before the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention by A. B. Clark, M.A.

Professor of Political Economy, Manitoba University

The present Canadian fiscal policy is, as everyone knows, the so-called "National Policy" of Protection, introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald and continued by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The adjective "national" calls for comment. It suggests that this policy was adopted in the interest of the community as a whole. We shall see, in the course of the argument, how far that claim is justified.

It is customary for Protectionists to claim that their policy is national, while that of Free Traders is cosmopolitan, i.e., conceived in the interest not so much of the nation itself as of the world as a whole. But the fact deserves emphasis that all the great exponents of Free Trade, from Adam Smith, in the eighteenth century, downwards, have advocated it as the best policy in the interest not merely of the world at large but of the nation itself.

## Free Trade vs. Protection

Free Trade does not mean the absence of custom duties, but merely equality and uniformity in the fiscal treatment of home and foreign products. If the foreign import pays a customs duty, the corresponding home product pays an equivalent in excise duty. There are no differential duties favoring imports from some countries as against others, and no bounties. Under a Free Trade system customs duties are levied purely for revenue purposes and not for protection. It thus means simply the absence of artificial interference with international trade, territorial division of labor, and all the benefits arising therefrom.

Protection, on the other hand, means just the opposite to this. Under a Protective system customs duties are levied not merely, and in general not primarily, for the sake of the revenue they yield, but for the sake of giving the home product an advantage in the home market, or even the monopoly of that market.

The argument in defence of Protection is one to appeal to infants. It requires no great mental endowment to follow it. Here is an industry thriving under Protection, there another, and there a third, and so on. Therefore it is concluded that all the industries of the nation benefit from Protection. But of course it is not so. The result is that while industries A, B and C may thrive under Protection, they do so at the expense of the consumers, who are the producers in other industries, and if the principle is applied generally they are all thriving at the expense of each other. Government may rob Peter to pay Paul, but if it also robs Paul to pay Peter neither is better off. Indeed both are worse off, since some of the lucre will stick to the hands of the government officials.

No one denies that Protection may benefit a particular species of home industry and attract more labor and capital into it—e.g., agricultural machinery. But it is, nevertheless, injurious to the nation as a whole.

(1) Its primary object is to raise the price of the protected article to the consumers, i.e., to all those engaged in other employments which use the protected article. All these are taxed for the benefit of the favored class of producers. If the home manufacturer can produce as cheaply as his foreign rival, then he is in no need of protection. If

the price is not raised he reaps no benefit. It is then of the very essence of the scheme that it will raise the price, and experience shows that too often the rise is excessive.

(2) Protection causes a less economically effective distribution of the nation's productive powers. It turns labor and capital from their most advantageous channels, for the same labor and capital which go to produce the protected article—e.g., machinery—would, under a Free Trade system, produce more than its "price" in the shape of something else—e.g., wheat—wherewith to pay, directly or indirectly, for the new import.

## Influence of Protection on Wages and Employment

Protection thus lessens the amount of what I may call the national dividend—the net produce of the nation's industry—and as it is from this that all real earnings and interest come, it follows that the claim that Protection raises wages will not stand examination.

The general level of money-prices—including the price of labor or money-wages—is generally somewhat higher in Protectionist countries. But in Canada we do not need to be reminded that there may be a vast difference between the money wage and the real wage, that is the command which the money wage gives over the necessities and comforts of life. It is a great mistake to suppose that Protection and high wages go together. Real wages, for example, have all along been higher in Free Trade Great Britain than in Protectionist Germany. The reason is, as I have tried to show, that under Protection a less economically effective use is made of the nation's productive powers. The rate of real wages is determined by general industrial conditions. In Canada and the United States real wages are high, in spite of and not because of Protection. They are high by reason of the rich natural resources and highly efficient labor, and the consequent great productiveness of industry.

It is because Protection prevents the nation from turning its labor and capital to their most productive uses, that

ter. Money is simply the medium by which the exchange is effected.

The real gain from trade consists in the imports, and if you check the imports by heavy duties you are really in effect getting a poorer return, a lower price for your exports. Every impediment put in the way of the importation of manufactured goods by high duties or otherwise, means that the Canadian farmer is obtaining a lessened return for his wheat. Every check to our imports means, so far, a check to our exports. The foreigner cannot, in the long run, take our goods if we will not take foreign goods in exchange. If you insist on buying only home made goods you will sell your goods only in the home market. But the object of industry is to obtain wealth, and we ought, therefore, as Adam Smith says, to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.

## The "Infant Industry" Argument

The strongest argument in theory which can be put forward in defence of the present system is the well-known plea for temporary and partial protection to "infant industries." It is argued that, if a young industry in a new country is to show a fair prospect of profit, it must have some assistance at first to enable it to compete with the old established industries of other countries. For an industry which has been firmly established for a long time in any place has an enormous advantage in competition over any would-be rival, by reason of its business connection based on a long established reputation, and by reason also of its perfected organization. This being so, the manufacturer in the new country says to the government: "How can I compete at first against the old-established industries with all their advantages in, say, Sheffield or Pittsburgh? Only give me protection against the competition of my rivals till such time as I have secured a firm footing and created a suitable environment—only grant me this and all will be well. You can afterwards restore Free Trade if you will. It is to the advantage of the nation that there should be variety of industries, but it is clearly not in my individual interest to

diversified national life thruout the Dominion." It is held that in a young country like this a Free Trade policy would mean a population scattered over the face of the land, and engaged almost exclusively in agriculture, or the occupations immediately connected with agriculture. To avert this calamity, it is argued, we must have Protection to give variety of industry and stimulate the growth of cities.

But are not towns and cities growing up in the Western States without protection against the east, and is it not so also in Canada? And is it not the case that social reformers all over the world are face to face with serious evils resulting from the excessive growth of cities and rural depopulation, or at least relatively slow growth, in country districts? In Free Trade Great Britain, as well as in Protectionist Australia, America and Canada, stress is laid on the menace to national strength involved in the rush to city life. The present economic difficulties of Germany, by the way, are in no small degree due to this. Yet here in Canada we are asked to continue in support of a policy expressly designed to stimulate urban industries at the expense of agriculture, which is the economic backbone of Canada.

## The Argument for Retaliation

Then again there is the familiar argument for Protection as a measure of retaliation. The policy makes appeal to one of the most primitive instincts of man. If the United States, for example, imposes a protective duty designed to hamper or exclude imports from Canada, your first impulse is to treat imports from the United States in like manner. But is that good business? As Adam Smith says, "There may be good policy in retaliations of this kind when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of. . . . When there is no probability that any such repeal can be procured, it seems a bad method of compensating the injury done to certain classes of our people, to do another injury ourselves, not only to those classes but to almost all the other classes of them." Now, past experience supports the position that retaliatory duties are rarely effective as a remedy for the disease. If, then, Canadian grain growers are hurt by the United States duty on wheat, you do not benefit them, but merely inflict a further injury by taxing American manufactures. Retaliation, then, is not an effective revolver, but a dangerous blunderbuss. The ultimate incidence of import duties—the determination of who ultimately bears the burden—is admittedly one of the hardest problems of economic science, even when these duties are levied for



SHEEP AND GOATS ON THE BRANDON LIVESTOCK EXPERIMENTAL FARM

it does, in a sense, give employment to labor. We may admit the claim. It creates work to encourage employment. But what we really want is not so much work as the fruits of work. We do not live to labor; we labor to live. Progress has consisted in the application of devices for economizing labor. International trade is but one of these devices. Protection is thus opposed to the trend of economic progress.

The cry, "Buy home-made goods," is really based on this fallacy of creating work to encourage employment, and it also ignores the fact that imports are paid for by exports. All trade is bar-

ter. Money is simply the medium by which the exchange is effected. confer this national boon unless I get your support for a time. Now, this is at least a plausible argument in theory. Its practical application, however, is quite another matter, and with that I shall have to deal presently.

## The Argument for Variety of Industry

In the meantime, we have to take account of the argument for variety of industry. Of the "national policy" the present minister of finance, Mr. White, says: "We believe it to be the true policy for Canada, and for every part of it, if we are to regard as desirable stable business conditions and a

purely revenue purposes. But, as Dr. Marshall says, "In nearly all important cases they are borne almost exclusively by the consumer." There are, it is true, theoretical conditions under which it may be shown that the duty will fall, in whole or in part, on the foreign producer. But for practical purposes these are of little more importance than some reputed disputations of the mediaeval schoolmen as to the number of angels that could dance on the point of a needle. In all save very exceptional cases, a government that imposes im-

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# Fruit Growing on the Prairies

By A. P. Stevenson, Dunstan, Manitoba

An Article dealing with the Commercial aspect of Fruit Growing in the West

The growing of fruit for Manitoba is considered to be a rather doubtful proposition by a great many of our farmers and others, the idea prevailing that what success has been achieved along this line has been the work of cranks or men with a hobby, and that as for making fruit growing a paying side issue on the farm, it was a thing not to be entertained seriously. It is stated also that time and again fruit trees and bushes of almost all varieties have been tried year after year only to result in failure. The cause of the failure was, of course, usually attributed to the climate, etc., but I think if this matter was given more consideration we would find that a large proportion of these failures was the result of the planters' own ignorance when they selected varieties unsuitable to our western conditions, planted them in a poor location, and were lacking in a little care and forethought after planting.

For instance, take the growing of the standard apple here in the West. Thousands have made efforts to grow a small orchard on the farm, but only to result in failure year after year. These repeated failures soon bring discouragement. Over forty years' of experimenting in an endeavor to grow apple trees in our province have taught a few essentials in connection with their successful management.

## Shelter a Necessity

Shelter is an absolute necessity for the young orchard. If there is no natural shelter on the farm one should be planted. Forest trees can be secured free of charge from the Forestry Branch, Indian Head, Sask., for this purpose, so that the expense will be small outside the proper preparation of the soil on which the trees are to be planted and their after care. When the shelter belt has attained a height of four feet, young fruit trees may be planted within their shelter, but at a distance of from twenty-five to thirty feet from forest trees. Of equal importance to a shelter belt for the young trees is the hardiness of the variety of the apple trees to be planted. No fruit trees should be planted but those of a known hardy type, and that have borne good crops in different parts of the province. Thousands of fruit trees are planted out every spring that are of no value whatever for western conditions, on account of their lack of hardiness to stand our winters.

Any soil that will carry a good crop of potatoes will be found suitable for the growing of fruit trees, and young trees only should be planted. For my own use I prefer two-year-old trees; these cost less and are more sure to grow. Eight apple and four crab-apple trees, twelve in all, are a sufficient number to start with, and trees of the age mentioned can be bought at fifty cents each. These should be set out sixteen feet apart each way, planted two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and with their trunks leaning towards the south. Prune off half of the past season's growth, so as to balance the loss of roots in transplanting.

## Winter Care

The success of the young orchard will depend very much on the care after planting. If this is not attended to at the proper time, very little success will attend the planter's efforts in growing a young orchard. In October the trees should be hilled up with earth to a height of eight inches. This is to lessen the danger of the trees being girdled with mice during the winter, which they are very apt to do if there is a good depth of snow covering the ground. It will likewise be necessary at the same time to wrap the trunks of the trees with some old sacking from the ground up into the limbs. This is to lessen the danger from sunscald and

blackheart. Sunscald, we find, is one of our chief difficulties in growing fruit trees, and is caused by the warm rays of the sun in the month of March causing the sap to start on the south side of the trunk. With a cold night following the sap is frozen, bursting the small cells of the inner bark, and as a consequence the bark on that side of the tree dies, and the vitality of the tree is greatly weakened. Blackheart is caused by extreme cold weather in winter, and shortens the life of the tree. Crotch canker is another serious trouble affecting some of our fruit trees, and will become more in evidence as the tree grows older. It is usually noticed first in the crotches of the limbs, the bark withers and dies, and will in a year or two destroy the limb. This trouble will be very much lessened

in checking canker and fungus diseases. Now, the question is, what will we reap and what will be the results from all this work? Will we be likely to reap apples or only disappointment, and after all does it pay for all this trouble and outlay?

In answer to this we would reply, "It all depends." If the planter is willing to set out trees of known hardiness only, and give them the necessary amount of care and attention that is warranted by the experience of those who have been over the road before him, we would say that it pays well. On the other hand, if little or no thought is given to the selection of only tried and hardy varieties for planting that have been found suitable to our western conditions and their subsequent management and care as advised, we

specimens should be gathered, the crop increasing as the tree grows older, with an occasional off year. In 1913, from twenty apple trees in one row of the Blushed Calville variety in our orchard we sold eighty boxes of apples. These were all sold in our orchard at one dollar and fifty cents per box, an average of four boxes to each tree. This I consider a very good return for the labor and expense of their management. This row of trees has been in bearing for some years, but no account had been kept of the yield until 1913. The extreme dry weather of 1914 reduced the crop fifty per cent., but with a fair average season the crop for 1915 promises well, as the trees are now full of fruit spurs. The season of the variety mentioned is about the middle of August, and the trees were planted out in the orchard in the spring of 1907. There are a number of other good bearing varieties in our orchard, such as Antonovka, Charlamoff, Anisette and Hibernial. From one tree alone of the last mentioned variety in 1912 we harvested twenty-seven boxes of apples. This did not include the windfalls. This tree had been planted twenty years and had been in bearing for thirteen years previously. The fruit found ready sale at one dollar and fifty cents per box. The apples were large, good keepers and of excellent cooking quality, season September. Something over five hundred dollars' worth of standard and crab apples were sold from our orchard during the season of 1913. This does not include plums and compass cherries, of which a hundred and ten dollars' worth were sold. Now the question will naturally arise, what did it cost to care for this orchard in time and money.

## Cost of the Work

The first work undertaken in spring when the ground is dry and while the buds on the trees are still dormant is spraying with a solution of lime and sulphur. This usually takes two days with two men and one horse. Possibly four hundred trees are gone over. In June the ground between the trees is plowed and harrowed thoroughly. All bearing trees are mulched in the fall with well rotted manure, and the spring plowing works it well into the soil. This work takes one man four days with a horse, using a one-horse plow. During the month of June, four days with two men is required in pruning, etc., the work consisting largely of cutting out dead limbs and those that rub against each other, cutting out canker and painting over all cuts and bruises. In July, one day's additional harrowing is given, using a one-horse harrow, and this is all the cultivation given during the season. There is two days' work for one man with a scythe cutting weeds between the trees in the rows. At the end of October four days are spent with two men and a team hauling well rotted manure to mulch all bearing trees, and five days are spent by one man wrapping the trunks of the trees with old sacking and hilling up with earth in early November. This completes the work for the season. To sum up, it has taken the work of one man twenty-three days and the labor of a team seven days to do the necessary work on this orchard for one season. There are one thousand trees planted out in orchard form, four hundred are in bearing, a large number for the first time. This estimate does not take into consideration the picking and packing of the fruit, nor the cost of implements and material, such as lime solution for spraying, spray pump, paint, pruning shears and saws, one-horse plow, etc. As near as I can estimate, five cents per tree would cover the cost of spraying solution for trees ten years old.

In the planting out of a young orchard it might be advisable to set out small fruits between the trees for the

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Hibernial apple tree in A. P. Stevenson's orchard, Pine Grove Nursery, Dunstan, Man.

if cut out entirely when first noticed and washed with a strong solution of bluestone and then well painted over.

Rabbits also are very injurious to fruit trees, girdling the limbs and trunks of the trees. If the trees are painted with fish oil, to which a small quantity of powdered sulphur and carbolic acid has been added, rabbits will not trouble the trees. Very little pruning should be done, but limbs that rub and cross each other should be cut out together with all water sprouts and dead wood.

## The Harvest

During the last three years we have sprayed our orchard with a lime-sulphur solution, and altho we have no bugs, slugs or worms yet in our orchard we feel certain the trees were very much benefited by this treatment, especially

would say that an orchard will not pay.

## Essentials for Success

Orchards in British Columbia and Ontario, to be successful, require as much care as they do here in the West. In this matter of growing a small orchard under our conditions, there are three points we desire to emphasize upon the mind of the planter, and these are: First, plant young trees; second, plant only those of known hardiness; and third, plant only when you have a good shelter belt well established.

I am often asked as to the length of time which it will take apple trees after planting to bear fruit. This will depend very much on the varieties planted. Nearly all the hardy Russian varieties are early bearers as a rule. If the trees are doing well, from three to four years after being planted a few



# The Soil and the Seed

By Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

Concluded from Last Week

Having drawn attention to the necessity for a good seed bed, it is also very important to sow good seed. Many run their seed thru the fanning mill and consider that they have done all that is necessary. Many do not carry it far enough; they may remove most or all of the weed seeds but not enough of the light, shrunken and small grains. There are two systems of seed selection that may be mentioned, fanning mill selection and hand selection in the field. A combination of these two methods is best. Selection in the field determines the purity and quality, the other finishes this product. Good seed may be described as absolutely clean, pure and graded; all small, shrunken and immature light grain removed, so that the seed is as uniform as possible in size. Any variety that is mixed with other sorts, such as a mixture of early and late maturity varieties, should be avoided for several reasons, as it affects both the yield and quality.

Every variety of wheat, for instance, is distinct in its characteristics. It may be early, medium or late in respect to maturity. The grains are different with regard to color, size and shape. Any mixture of early and late varieties will not give a uniform yield or quality, as the two varieties do not mature at the same time. Because no two varieties are alike in color, size and shape, this will also affect the quality. To have yields of uniform quality, the variety must be as pure as possible. The greater the mixture, the greater the loss. The fanning mill selection, while it is good and better than taking the seed from the bin or granary and filling it into the seeder without any attempt at cleaning, may still be improved upon. It is not to be compared with the field and mill selection. I consider the fanning mill absolutely necessary on the farm, and every farm should own one. They are not costly, and, used intelligently, will repay in one season the cost of equipment. A great improvement has been made in fanning mills in the last few years. The price of a good mill will be made good in many cases on a single carload of grain in the grading, and the value of the seeds and shrunken grain that should be retained on the farm and fed to good advantage. In cleaning the seed grain they will also repay the outlay. Many take the seed indiscriminately from the grain pile in the granary and clean it. By this method none can determine where the seed came from, either the poorer or better parts of the field. This method may be likened to selection of potatoes for seed from the bin. Many select the best shaped tubers for seed, but they cannot determine where the best shaped tubers came from, whether from a poor, undesirable hill or a hill of good yield and quality. It is all haphazard work. By selection from the most profitable hill of tubers of good yield and quality at the time of digging one can control the yield more satisfactorily.

Some select the seed grain from a part of the field that shows up most favorably. This method also does not assure us that it is due to better seed. In all probability it may be due to the more favorable condition of the soil or seed bed. Still this method is better than making no selection at all.

## Make a Seed Plot

The best system is to select in the growing field before it is harvested sufficient seed from the best and most productive plants to sow a small seed plot, keeping it separate, and multiply the seed until enough is produced for the general crop. This is termed hand selection of seed, but there are few that can be induced to take up this work. Many that have tried it gave it up with the remark that they could not be bothered with it; others, again, because they did not note any good results as soon as they would wish. This is to be regret-

ted, as it is good work and will soon bring about good results. Anyone undertaking this work must be possessed of a good stock of patience and a fair amount of intelligence to be able to distinguish varieties, and determine the purity of the variety under selection. There are many details that must be attended to, such as keeping the variety pure in the plot and in harvesting and the cleaning of the seed, also in the seeding operations. But as we do not often gain something for nothing in this world, we must be prepared at the start to expend a little energy and patience.

After some years of seed selection I can say that despite seasons favorable or unfavorable, I have marked an improvement each season. This is partly due to the use of good selected seed and due attention to the seed bed. There is a great need at the present time for better seed, and we will not see bumper crops all over the country until more attention is paid to the seed and the seed bed. Many prefer to buy good seed sufficient for their needs in preference to producing it themselves. A few bushels of good seed will more than repay for the outlay, especially if it is taken care of. On the other hand many will not buy good seed; they want to pay the market price, and no producer of good seed can afford to sell at the market price. Any grain that is cleaned and sold for seed purposes, even

avoid hand power, which is laborious and slow. Care must be taken that the cleaning floor is absolutely clean, the cleaner overhauled at each operation to be sure no other grains are lodged in corners or sieve, clean sacks must be used to handle the grain, because it is not possible to clean the grain and store it loose in a bin, as there is a danger of mixture of weed seeds that may be lodged in the cracks of the floor or sides of the bin.

To grow and sell improved or registered seed, all these and other details must be strictly attended to. But apart from growing such seed for sale purposes, it is practical and necessary that every grain grower should select his own seed. In this case many of these details may be omitted to some extent, and it will be to the interest of every grain grower to select in the field from the most prolific plants sufficient seeds for his own use. It is necessary to have a good fanning mill as well. It is essential to sow good seed for many reasons. Ask a farmer how much seed he sows per acre and he will tell you that he sows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or  $1\frac{3}{4}$  bushels, more or less. In many cases he does not know really how much seed he sows. He will set the index on the drill to sow a certain amount. The next season he will use the same mark on his seeder, and the seed may be altogether different to the previous season. The seed may be longer or smaller, plumper or more shrunken.

best is none too good, and where is the sense of shipping out of the country, as is often done, the best seed, when it should be kept at home to multiply more and better seed?

## Seeds An Equal Distance Apart

The importance of planting in the soil seed at an equal distance apart is not often thought of. Seed drills that are used at the present time are far from perfect in this respect. The seed should be deposited in the soil at a uniform depth and distance apart, so that each plant may have an equal chance for development. No better proof of this fact is needed than by the study of the single head or plant sown in small seed plots. This seed, dropped by hand more uniformly than by the drill, will give the best results. More robust, healthy, strong, vigorous plants, with larger heads, more heads and larger grains, giving increased yield and better quality will result, but as it is not possible to sow large fields by hand we should see that the seed sown by the drill is as uniform as possible, and not sown too thickly in the drill rows. It is the general impression that seed sown thinly takes a longer period to mature than thickly seeded grain. This is true in many respects, but it does not prove that thinly seeded grain will not mature before danger from frost in the fall. In considering the right amount to sow we have to consider the danger from drought as well as from frost. For the past four or five seasons we have seen the bad effects of a drought during the month of June. In the early days the critical time of drought was in July. A drought or hot spell during the early part or middle of June is serious, as at that time the plant should make the most rapid growth. It is the rainy season, and if we do not have a fair amount of precipitation during June the crop will suffer, and will come into head before its natural time. Often if the rain comes early in July the plants take on a second growth. If the seed is sown too thickly to overcome the danger from frost and we experience the hot, dry spell during June, the crop will suffer. A practice I have followed for a great many seasons is to seed eighty pounds of wheat per acre on summer fallow and slightly less on breaking and stubble plowed land, but this eighty pounds of seed was all graded and practically every seed grew. I cannot advise every farmer to sow this amount, as a great deal depends on the district and the nature of the soil and seed bed. The amount stated carried the crops fairly well over the critical stage of drought during the month of June, when every ounce of moisture was needed to support the growing crop.

## Head Row and Increase Plots

Having for some years grown selected strains of the various grains in small head row plots as well as slightly larger increase plots and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre seed plots, I have had better results than from the larger fields each season. Last season, 1914, I had a great number of these small head row plots and increase plots, and the ability to withstand drought was very marked in the small plots, all of which, excepting the larger plots, were sown by hand. The single heads were sown in single rows as near as possible to field conditions. The area was about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre in size. The land was harrowed, plank dragged in the spring before seeding to warm and aerate the soil. The seed was uniform in size and sown at a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and, as near as possible, one inch apart in the row. The rows averaged about seven inches apart. Every grain grew because the seed was sound and good. There were no weed seeds or impurities. The heat and drought had little effect on the plots. The plants grew to a

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Wheat plots. Selected strains of Marquis. Note upright character of head and stem. Grown in the 1914 season of drought by Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

if taken from a farmer's load at the grain elevator, is worth at least twenty-five cents over the market price, as at least 25 per cent. and often more than this is removed in the cleaning process of weed seeds, impurities and light, shrunken grains. Hand selected seed is worth considerably more when we consider the labor and care taken in selection and keeping the variety pure by storing in specially cleaned bins, the equipment of grain cleaners and the handling two or three times in the cleaning process. The purchaser of such seed reaps the benefit of hand selection without the care and labor in producing it. Such seed, absolutely clean and ready to put into the seeder, uniform in size and sown on a seed bed as I have described, will give best results in a uniform crop, increased yield and grain of good quality, superior to ordinary seed.

## It Pays to "Hand Select"

The question may be asked, "Does it pay to hand select seed grain and grow and sell it for seed purposes?" I would reply yes, providing one is possessed of a good stock of patience and energy, and honesty of purpose to produce a genuine article. It will be necessary to have special clean bins to store the seed to avoid admixture of varieties, the equipment of a good grain cleaner, preferably run by a small gas engine to

Well developed small seed or large seed runs thru the seeder more rapidly than shrunken or angular seed. The best way to determine the amount really seeded is to mark off an acre and put the amount he intends to sow in the seeder, and when it is run out he can better determine the amount he has sown. The matter of seeding the right amount is really more important than many imagine. Many farmers who imagine that they are seeding, say,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre, often do not sow that amount. No allowance is made for grains that do not grow. Another important point is that sometimes seed that is cleaned often is not uniform in size, but contains large and small plump seed. To obtain the best results, seed should be as uniform in size as possible. This ensures an even stand of grain, and it will ripen uniformly. Very few give this matter any thought or attention, and yet it is practical and has been proven by many tests that large grains, providing the variety is pure, will give larger yields than the small grains that come from the base and tip of the head.

Now, I do not wish to create the impression that small grains will not grow or give good yields, but seed that is large and uniform in size is much better seed than a mixture of both, and it will benefit every grain grower to carefully clean his seed and remove as many small grains as possible. The



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

Every once in a while a woman sits down and writes to me out of the very bitterness of her heart. Life is so lonely where she lives. There are not many women neighbors, and she is too busy to visit them if there were. Times are hard and there are many little ones to feed and clothe.

Do I need to say how sincerely my heart goes out in sympathy to these women in their loneliness? And yet! And yet! I have often wondered if they themselves are not a little bit to blame. That seems a hard and unkind thing to say of women whose hands are full already.

Yet I do believe that in nearly every case even the busiest of these women could get a club of some sort started in the district to relieve the eternal monotony of work and more work. At the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' convention, one woman said that previous to the organization of their women's branch she had only known about four families in the district. Now there wasn't a family within a radius of many miles with which she was not acquainted.

To drop ones household duties to attend to a matter of this kind is not a waste of time even in the material sense, for the women who belong to some society where household matters are discussed come back with fresh inspiration and a new outlook on their work.

This is written to give courage to the rather diffident little woman who has been vaguely longing for months, or perhaps years, for some sort of social organization, but without the courage to initiate such an enterprise herself.

It is a very easy matter to start the wheels moving. If one has no rural telephone it is usual to drive over to a near neighbor's and get the woman of the house to go along to call on the other neighbor women and invite them to come together to discuss organizing a society. If the plan is to organize a Women's Section of the Grain Growers in Saskatchewan, Miss Stocking, of Delisle, will send full particulars; or, if of the United Farmers, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., will supply the instructions.

It is my advice to any woman, such as I have described, that she should stop wishing and hoping for an organization and get one. Time is flying, and the time to live is today.

What a good many of our women need is more faith in themselves and the realization that an organization is not a formidable thing to be undertaken in a solemn and anxious mood, but a relaxation to be entered upon joyously. Never mind whether you know all the ins and outs of parliamentary procedure. That is merely a tool for the more expeditious performance of your work, which you will learn to use in time. If you have the right spirit of helpfulness all these other things will be added onto you.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## MY HOUSE PLANTS

Four years ago last fall I started with one pink geranium slip which was planted in sand, and when the roots were well started it was transplanted to a tomato can. This was filled with prepared soil composed of equal parts of garden soil, sand and well-rotted manure, with a layer of pebbles in the bottom of the can, thru which a few nail holes had been made for drainage.

As the weather grew colder it was placed on the warming oven at night and covered with a paper cap, made by wrapping a newspaper around the can and pinning together at the top. Another and another was added as required, until there were six or seven around it. Before Christmas the little plant had blossomed and was a bright spot in our prairie home.

That January was particularly cold, but by carrying the plant down cellar

each night, as we only had a cook stove that winter, we managed to keep it safe until we thought the danger of freezing was past. But one night it grew suddenly cold, and when I took off the cap the next morning the leaves were quite stiff. I immediately turned it upside down and held the plant in a pail of cold water until the frost was out, then put it down cellar to recuperate. In a few days it was ready to be brought back gradually into the sunlight. We had learned our lesson, however, and trusted no more to the promises of a warm night. Since then we have had no trouble with frost, as a heater was added to our possessions the next winter.

The plants have increased only to three geraniums and one begonia, which are severely pruned to keep them short enough to be cared for easily. But what they lack in height they make up in width and take up all the room I have to spare. At night I place them in a tall box on the dining table and cover with a woollen blanket and a heavy coat; this amount is not often necessary, but I run no risks. If the day has been particularly cold I place them on the warming oven after supper to get thoroughly warm before being covered for the night, and again in the morning if necessary.

My plants have always been watered with river, rain or snow water, and stand in a south window. The earth is

Beautiful with Vines." I am sending you a photograph of my residence in Port Arthur, which shows how I have utilized the hop vine. I have a most prolific growth. I have a large frontage and I keep the yard covered with beautiful flowers. Last year I had over thirty different kinds of dahlias. My sweet peas attained a height of about eight feet and bloomed profusely. My hollyhocks proved a great attraction. They were double, and grew nearly ten feet high. It is wonderful what one can do to make his home attractive by planting and caring for flowers and vines. I am going to plant some Virginia creepers this year.

Port Arthur, Ont. R. A. BURRISS.

I would like to hear more from people who have succeeded in making the home grounds beautiful, giving explicit information as to kinds of flowers, planting and culture.—F. M. B.

## GARDENING ADVICE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have long been a silent but appreciative reader of the Country Homemakers, and have derived a great deal of help from both the letters and editorials.

I feel that I almost know our Miss Beynon, because I once went to school to one whom I presume was her sister. We all loved her very much.

I think the idea for the special number this spring is a good one. I should



The home of R. A. Burris, Port Arthur, Ont., beautified with the hop vine.

changed spring and fall, and larger dishes substituted when necessary. I have been told that the well water around here is hard on plants, and some have given up trying to raise them on that account.

I have taken off over fifty slips from our plants, besides having flowers for ourselves and others. It takes time to care for them, of course, but in reality only a few minutes each day, and from my point of view it is a paying investment. A few hardy plants that will flourish in the dust and disfigurement of our claim shacks where kitchen, dining-room, sitting room, etc., are all in one, are objects of beauty and a comfort to the whole family.

I always water the plants in the forenoon in the winter to give them plenty of time to drain off before night, and at night in the summertime, so that the ground will not bake in the sun so badly.

If one's well water does not agree with the plants, it is not much trouble to boil a kettleful of rain water once in a while and bottle for future use. The plants won't care if it is a little stale.

MRS. L. B. SINCLAIR.

Milk River, Alta.

## MAKING THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Dear Editor:—I received the sample copy of The Grain Growers' Guide and liked the pictures "Making the Home

like to ask if contributors may write for more than one of the contests, and if the names of the winners are necessarily published or just their pen names.

I noticed a request from Branch for information on flower gardening. I am a lover of flowers, especially the pansy. Last year I had some beauties from seed, and I gave them very little attention. They just seemed to grow. They need to be sown early and in a rather shady place. Pansies are not lovers of hot sun. The secret of keeping them from seeding is to pick them often. The more you pick pansies the larger and faster they grow. When the first ones appear, pick them off and it will surprise you how soon others will follow. I pick a large bunch almost every day. There is nothing that adds cheerfulness to a room like fresh flowers. Try this plan, Branch, and see if you are not successful.

Now, I will close with a request, Miss Beynon. Will you kindly publish the address and subscription price of Good Housekeeping, which I have seen mentioned on your page.

PANSY.

Yes, Pansy, a contributor may write for more than one contest. Pen names will be used when requested, tho we prefer real names. The address of Good Housekeeping is, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 119 West Fortieth St., New York. The subscription price is two dollars per year.

## FREEDOM IN THE HOME

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a reader of the Country Homemakers page for almost a year and have often thought of writing, but have never had the courage to do so. However, after having read "Truth's" letter in the issue of December 21, and also the answer written by "A Lover of Truth and Honesty" in the issue of January 13, my feelings for "Truth" lead me to say a few words in her defence.

I have been a teacher for five years, and two of those years were spent in a home where the parents had an idea of religion, but their actions, especially in rearing their children, were far from being as some Christians' actions are. Their ideas of Christianity were so meagre that the children were not allowed to even discuss games on the Sabbath. I gave a school exhibition and held a basket social on Thanksgiving night, the proceeds to be used for purchasing library books, and not one of those children were allowed to take part, as the parents did not believe in attending such "worldly things."

I gleaned from "Truth's" letter that her parents were much the same as these people to whom I refer. "Lover of Truth and Honesty" says, "Suppose her father found out how 'Truth' had deceived him, what comfort should he have?" Let me ask, what comfort does he deserve. Children of such fathers as "Truth's" are little more to them, in my opinion, than are their cattle and horses. They are "broken in" as are horses, simply to obey as the dumb. These children to whom I refer were never questioned as to their ideas of anything, neither business nor social life. And I could scarcely say a word in protest when two of the girls confided in me their sincere intentions of leaving home as soon as they were able to care for themselves. How could one expect them to remain in a place where they had no voice in anything, in a place where they were as strangers as far as manifestations of love were concerned, in a place of shelter and domination where they certainly earned their board and their clothes. True, they had games, but they had played them over and over until they were "old as the hills." And no new games were allowed to be introduced unless the father deemed them "God's games." "Lover of Truth and Honesty" asks, "Would he not wonder in how many more things she had deceived him?" It seems to me that a sensible father would question himself and wonder had he not made a mistake and lost his daughter's confidence in being too strict and not allowing her freedom in that one place where she should most enjoy it. That ruling with an iron hand, with no regard to children's reasonings or ideas, is, thank goodness, almost a thing of the past. Thanks to compulsory education, our coming generation will look upon children as something, and that something to be considered as the future factors of a nation, and not held as in that old, old adage, "children must be seen but not heard." They are going to hold the reins of our government some day, they are going to judge their fathers' actions then, and why not give them freedom to express some ideas in our home-making, encourage their interest rather than to rule so tyrannically that they leave our home nest and not only discuss but more often "cuss" our actions with strangers?

I do not agree with "Truth" when she says there are no other games, but neither do I agree with "Lover of Truth and Honesty" in her ridiculing dancing in such a manner, for I have seen as much harm result in "Kissing parties" as in dancing parties. She says they have a skating rink, and a "bunch" get together and skate for amusement. Is there any harm in it? No, you all exclaim. Let me ask, Why doesn't "Truth's" father allow his daughter to invite a few close friends to the house for an evening's dancing? Would it be any more harmful to have

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# Farm Experiences

## SUGGESTIONS

There are a number of questions which our readers might write about, if only to obtain information from others. The best way to become informed upon any subject is to first of all outline some ideas which you personally have on the matter, and then get others to criticise. In this way much can be learned. This page is issued for the express purpose of obtaining from our readers, who are essentially practical, hints which they have picked up from time to time which have been instrumental in assisting their work. The development of farming can be aided very greatly by vigorous co-operation between our readers and the editor, and we would suggest that the reader could help matters considerably by sitting down and penning some remark concerning something in which he is particularly interested along some line of farm work. There are any amount of important subjects which might be referred to, take, for instance, the farm water supply. Have you ever used any method for finding water on your farm? How did you make your well? What provision have you made so as to supply the house and barns with water? Then there is the question of farm accounts. Do you know whether your farm pays you? How much wages do you get? If you know, how do you find out? Feeding questions are important now that grain is high priced. What have you substituted for high priced feed? Do you know how much it is costing you now to feed your hogs, sheep, cattle, horses? And so on, innumerable questions might be asked. Write about something and help us make this a very valuable page.—The Agricultural Editor.

## SUCCESS WITH CORN

We have been growing corn now for about five years in Manitoba with fair success, both fodder and seed corn. We built a silo last year in which we placed about 75 tons of ensilage, harvested from six acres of land. This was the Giant Southern White ensilage corn, and it stood from ten to twelve feet high and was the finest crop seen in the district. We grew this on old potato land on which was considerable sow thistle, but with frequent cultivation this weed was practically eradicated; in fact, we have come to the conclusion that nothing will beat corn in the eradication of this weed. We are feeding ensilage to milch cows, horses, young stock, brood sows, in fact everything on the farm outside of the family, and the stock all seem to be crazy for it.

Our soil is a medium heavy one, with a clay subsoil. We did not give this any special preparation except to cultivate frequently before the corn was planted. We plant in rows about three feet apart with a grain drill, but are considering planting it with a corn planter this year, thus enabling us to cultivate both ways, doing better work.

### Test the Seed

The following experience taught us to test our seed. The third year, thru not having tested our seed, we unfortunately lost most of our crop because little of the seed germinated, it having been touched with the frost before it was harvested the previous fall. Had it not been for some seed that we loaned for exhibition purposes and which was picked earlier in the season we would have lost our whole stock of Free Press corn. Growers should be very careful about their seed corn. It should be harvested as soon as possible—as soon as it begins to glaze—stripped and placed away out of danger of frost on some cool racks to dry and harden. Too much care cannot be taken in this particular matter. The date to start planting depends on the season. We generally start about the last week in May or the first week in June after the danger of frost is past and the soil is good and warm. Plant four inches deep, and commence to cultivate as soon as it is above the ground enough to see

the rows. Cultivate often and well. Always cultivate as soon as possible after a rain. Corn is a great feeder, and cultivation conserves the moisture; it also keeps down the weeds, and if corn is checked by weeds in the early stages it never seems to recover. Free Press corn will mature in from 90 to 100 days in most seasons. We do not consider it necessary to check in ensilage corn. This, if planted with a grain drill three feet apart in the row with frequent cultivation, will cut from 10 to 15 tons to the acre in our locality; but with seed corn—and we find the Free Press corn the best we have yet tried—we would use the corn planter. We checked ours in by hand last year and had splendid results.

Farmers should be careful where they plant seed corn. If possible, it should be planted in the vicinity of the buildings where it can be watched for the crows. We had lots of trouble with these marauders who stripped whole rows just when the corn was ripening before we caught on to what they were doing, but after we had shot a few and hung them round as an example to thieves, we were not troubled again except at odd times, when a shot or two would send them away.

### The Silo

Last year was our first experience with a silo. We started to harvest our ensilage corn after the first killing frost, and must say we had good success. We built a creosoted stave silo, size 16x30, costing \$400, capacity 106 tons, but so

the fields that were well harrowed were green, while others that had been run over with the packer to make a smooth surface for seeding were dried out.

For two years my wheat was smutty on account of not being properly treated and it is a loss in both price and yield. I got rid of the smut after trying different methods of treating the seed. I took a barrel and bored a hole close to one side of the bottom and covered it with wire screen, tacking the screen on the inside of barrel. I put a plug in the hole and set the barrel on the wagon box with the plug over the end of box to get at. Then put another barrel on the ground underneath. I put the water in the barrel on the wagon and poured the wheat in slowly; the smut balls would generally float and we took them off with a piece of screen, and every kernel of wheat got wet. Then I drain the water into the barrel underneath. If wheat is treated this way in the evening it will be dry enough for sowing next day. I always use blue stone, 10 lbs. to 40 gallons of water.

Sask.

—A.J.

## TO KILL FRENCH WEED AND WILD OATS

From close observation of the peculiarities of stink, or French weed and wild oats, I have learned much that is valuable in the last three years. I have found that with the closest watching and hand-pulling it is not possible to rid land of French weed if once

Many farmers say this weed does not hurt the crop, but for persistence and trouble I think it the worst of noxious weeds, and warn everyone to keep clear of it if possible. It is common to see summer-fallow wheat worse with wild oats than spring plowing and many, very many, do not know the reason why oats never sprouted during the year's cultivation. Wild oats need a firm, moist seed bed, and a certain temperature to germinate. Letting the fallow go till June or July and then plowing and harrowing never give these conditions till the following spring. To kill oats, disc the fallow land in the fall or spring, plow early and pack and harrow the same day. Oats buried six inches deep will grow when treated in this way. If you disc later pack and harrow again, but do not disc or cultivate in hot, dry weather, allowing moisture to evaporate and then wonder why the oats do not grow. Skim plowing and packing in the fall; then plowing and seeding to beardless or six-rowed barley in May and cutting the crop a little green will do more to clean land of wild oats than a poor summer-fallow, and give a good crop at the same time. Discing alone is of little use, as the seeds are not well buried and the soil is neither firm nor moist enough to germinate them well. Wild oats drift easily, and low, sheltered places are often very thick with them. It would save endless labor and be a good investment if more farmers would take the mower and cut such patches in haying time rather than allow them to mature.

Man.

—T.W.W.

## AGE FOR FATTENING STEERS

The question is often asked, "What is the most paying age at which to fatten steers?" If a farmer raises his own calves and has the right type of cattle, there seems no doubt that steer calves fattened and sold at the age of from fourteen to twenty months pay the best.

After many years of fattening cattle for the butcher, our experience is, that the animal that suits the market and pays the farmer best is the fat yearling, weighing over 800 lbs.

We only sold one three-year-old steer last year. He was first prize in the dressed carcass class at Regina Winter Fair, so we got more for him than the actual market value. He sold for \$149.95. In the spring we sold two yearlings and a two-year-old for 8 cents a pound. The yearlings averaging \$75 each. The two-year old for \$88. Again, in July, we sold a very good lot of cattle for 7 cents. Three yearlings, averaging about \$60; one very good two-year-old, \$98.

The advantages of fattening only calves are:—(1) You can keep far more cows. (2) Calves eat very much less than two and three-year-old steers. (3) Your invested capital is smaller.

The disadvantages are:—(1) It requires more care. (2) The class of cattle must be right.

Any success we have had in fattening cattle has been with Angus grades. Now we fatten no others.

J. B.

Sask.

## TO HANDLE BARBED WIRE

I notice in your paper of recent date a description of a device for handling barb wire. It looks too much like work for me. Take a wagon with double box, raise top box at the back enough to slip a crow bar or other heavy rod thru crossways of the box and put your spool on this. Take out end gates, fasten end of wire to post and drive on, at the same time hold a fence post or other stick on the spool as a brake. When about twenty or thirty rods are off, fasten a logging chain to the hind axle of the wagon with a mower guard on the outer end, hook the guard on to the wire, step up your horses until tight, lock your wagon and go back and staple on your wire.

Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.



If corn is tall, it will pay to get a corn binder with which to harvest it. Otherwise an ordinary grain binder may be used, cutting one row at a time.

well satisfied are we with our venture that we do not understand how we have got along without it, and are now figuring on another of the same capacity. We have never had better satisfaction with our stock, and altho we had little or no hay and very little straw, we will bring our stock thru this winter in good shape, and have seen a marked difference in the production of our dairy cows.

For corn from which to mature ears we grow Free Press in preference to all others. We save our own seed, but will have none to sell this coming spring, as we intend to put in a larger acreage. Our ensilage corn seed we purchased from a reliable seed firm in Winnipeg.

As to our opinion on the value of corn, we figure there is no better investment for a farmer than a silo filled with corn ensilage. No other crop will give such large returns for the outlay, and the farmer will have the satisfaction of having the best fed, healthiest stock in the neighborhood.

M. J. S.

Man.

## TREATING GRAIN FOR SMUT

I do not agree with the man who said the old drag harrow was a hindrance to agriculture. My opinion is that very few farmers use it enough. During the drought here last summer

the soil is full of seeds. The only satisfactory method is seeding to grass, preferably Brome, for five years in which time the seeds will rot. It can, however, be kept in check by eternal vigilance and good methods. In fallowing, pack the ground and cultivate only enough to kill growth, as too much cultivation causes the soil to drift and the whole farm is soon polluted with the drifting seed. Infected land in fallow should be disced in the spring before seeding, as almost invisible plants live over winter and start early in the wheat. The grain should also be weeded by hand or hoe before it heads out. I disc in the fall to germinate seed and plow infected ground first in the spring. I do not seed at once as I find the French weed is hard to kill with the harrow in the growing grain. By leaving a week after well harrowing, the surface seeds germinate and are killed by harrowing and seeding, thus sparing labor and giving a fairly clean crop on the worst polluted land. I had very gratifying results from this method, and a good crop of grain. In a year like 1914, I find seed will reproduce three times in one season, so there is great need for better methods. When once the seed pod is formed, it will ripen and grow even if plowed under, so I see that all land for fallow is disced in the spring. It may need it twice before July if not plowed.



## OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner . . . Edmonton  
 President—James Speakman . . . Penhold  
 Vice-Presidents—  
 H. W. Wood . . . Carstairs  
 Elsie Sheppard . . . Edmonton  
 S. S. Dunham . . . Lethbridge  
 W. D. Trego . . . Gleichen  
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge . . . Calgary

## NEW LIFE AT TRENVILLE

I am quoting herewith letter received from J. M. Graham, of Trenville Union No. 130, and I am giving letter in full, hoping that it will be of assistance to some others of our unions. It is always interesting to learn just what is the cause of re-organization in our locals, and this letter not only shows how that was brought about at Trenville, but gives also a number of other interesting lessons which can be learnt. Mr. Graham says:

"I herewith take pleasure in submitting to you a report from our local and its doings since January 1, 1915. At our annual meeting, I may state that most of our members met with the idea that they were meeting for the last time, as things were going pretty slow and members were losing interest in it. However, enough members turned up to hold a meeting, and we proceeded to elect officers for 1915. Now whether it was done by a germ or microbe I could not tell, but the meeting seemed to gather some enthusiasm and finished up with a bright outlook for 1915.

"Next meeting we discussed ways and means to finance us in buying in carload lots. We appointed a committee to interview the bank manager and ask him if we could borrow money on our note. He informed us that we could, so having received prices on flour and feed from a flour mill in Saskatchewan, we ordered a carload of flour and feed composed as follows: Flour, 150 sacks; bran, 100 sacks; shorts, 150 sacks; total, 40,000 lbs. We instructed the bank manager to, notify the flour mill that money was in the bank for same, and that it would be paid as soon as car arrived at our station. The flour mill kept their part of the agreement, and car arrived sooner than we expected. We sold the flour and feed off car. Feed was sold to our own members only and that at cost price. Flour we sold to any paid up members of any local for five cents above cost price, and outsiders twenty-five cents extra. Well, I am glad to say that only two outsiders were served, and only received four sacks between the two, and that we cleared the car in a day and a half and had all cash paid up. Now, when we went to the bank to pay our note, we were pleasantly surprised to learn that the note had not been used, as the firm had not communicated with the bank since they were informed that money was there. So all the expense we had was in mailing money and bank draft, which amounted to one dollar. We have saved members of the United Farmers of Alberta on that one carload the sum of \$270 on our local prices, which is not so bad for a start, and now we are thinking of getting another carload, as we had to turn so many away empty.

"I may also state that I wrote to three companies for prices and got excuses from two and a price list from one, and that one was from a flour mill in Saskatchewan. Our members think that we got it from the best of the bunch, so if they are satisfied, we are. Now we have a nice turnout to our meetings, and every member seems to be a live member, which counts for a whole lot. We are now looking forward to a prosperous year ahead of us and staying right with the game of helping one another."

## PEERLESS HAS DEPARTED

Claims and complaints still continue to come in from farmers and members all over the province in regard to their failure to receive payment for goods shipped to the Peerless Poultry and Produce Company of Calgary. The total amount of these various claims is now something over \$2,000. For the information of those who have not yet written, may say that so far as we have been able to ascertain the Peerless Poultry and Produce Company has nothing behind it except the name, and that is simply a blind to hide the identity of the man who invented it. The whole thing seems to be shrouded in mystery, but I may say that the gentleman who

has been signing the express company's delivery books bears the same name and initials as one with whom this office had trouble some two years ago. Neither the Peerless Poultry and Produce Company nor the gentleman whom it represents seems to have any legal standing, and the gentleman in question carries the so-called company with him. When last heard of, which was several weeks ago, he or it, whichever you prefer to call it, had just left for Vancouver and other cities with what was left of the goods consigned to the company. Since that time news has been scarce, but we understand that there is a very fine exposition down San Francisco way, and that it will be a good place to spend one's summer holidays this year.

The moral to this little story is that you should look before you leap, and that when the Central office has done its best, for as long as we have to warn farmers against shipping their produce to anyone at all who likes to stick an advertisement in some rural paper, that the least you can do is to apply to the Central office for information in regard to the parties with whom or to whom you propose to entrust your goods, and we shall be only too glad to let you know what we think as to the possibilities of you getting your money's worth.

It may be appropriate also just at this time to remind our readers that it was on account of the number of people of this kind who were to be found in Calgary, some eighteen months ago we arranged for The Grain Growers' Grain Company to operate a stall on the Calgary Public Market, so as to provide a safe and sound concern, financially responsible, and from whom you could secure reasonable services and full returns. With the advent of public and private markets in pretty nearly every city the number of totally unreliable parties advertising for farm produce has greatly increased, and one cannot be too careful in first getting information as to the standing of the parties to whom he proposes to ship. In fact so bad are the conditions at the present time that both in Saskatchewan and Alberta our associations are endeavoring to secure provincial legislation which will help to eradicate the evil, and, to put it bluntly, protect the farmer from his own folly. I could say a good deal more along these lines, for matters of this kind are taking up a great deal more of the time of this office than they should in fairness either to ourselves or the association, but, as I remarked in my annual report, all the legislation in the world will not save a man from himself, and it is obvious in the light of what has happened during the past two years that even the efforts that we can put forward from this office will only gradually and very slowly bring the farmer to that point where he will take ordinary business precautions to protect his own interests.

## PATRIOTIC ACRE

Cluny Union, No. 488, has passed a resolution pledging the farmers of Cluny district to give the produce of one acre or more for the benefit of sufferers from the war, contributions to be handed in as soon as possible after threshing. This is in line with what is being done by the organizations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but so far nothing has been done to bring Alberta into line in this matter. Cluny has set the example, perhaps others may follow.

## SEVERAL NEW ONES

We have several new unions to report this week, one of them being Likeness Union, No. 702, with P. Iverson, of Bawlf, as secretary.

## VICTOR COMES BACK

Victor Union, No. 344, has been struggling along for some considerable time without success. As a last effort a meeting was called for February 20, and the secretary says:

The last effort was successful. Six-

teen paid in their membership dues and the enthusiasm was sticking out of everyone. We are to have our meetings every two weeks instead of once a month, and are to have a social evening on March 3, admission free. We are all going to the convention next year, and we are going to do big things if we keep on. However, we need your organizer, as we should have at least fifty members in this union. Our officers for 1915 are: F. C. Heidt, president; John Pollock, vice-president; H. Hawthorne, secretary-treasurer; C. D. Holm, M. D. Keith, S. Boucher, V. B. Dechenne and C. A. Sloan, directors. We are ordering about 100 pounds of formaldehyde and we want some price lists of groceries, especially the one from the head office. I guess that is all for this time, but do not forget the organizer.

## MISUSE OF SECRETARY'S NAME

A short time ago it was reported to me that representatives of a certain company were soliciting subscriptions for stock among the farmers, and were endeavoring to create the impression that after mature consideration I was about to permit my name to be used as director of the company. Needless to say, I took immediate action to prevent this being continued. As a matter of fact I had been offered as a gift \$1,000 worth of stock in this company for the use of my name, which in itself was quite sufficient to cause me to have nothing to do with such a concern. I have since been approached by other companies along similar lines, and it has occurred to me that possibly some of the agents of these companies traveling around the country may try to convey the same impression. I wish to state that I am not connected in any official capacity with any company whatsoever, nor do I intend to become connected with any company in an official capacity so long as I retain my present or any official position with the U.F.A. The matter is one of principle with me, and if any readers of this page hear my name mentioned in connection with any concern soliciting subscriptions for stock among farmers or endeavoring to do business among farmers, I would take it as a personal favor if they would advise me of the facts of the case at once.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

## CO-OPERATION AND ORGANIZATION

We are in receipt of a very interesting letter from Wm. Hallsall, secretary of Willow Hollow Local Union, No. 332. They have recently organized a co-operative association in this district, of which Mr. Hallsall is secretary. They have some very interesting remarks to make in regard to the difficulties and experiences which they are overcoming. They are also making progress along the lines of a real livestock shipping association. Mr. Hallsall remits membership dues, also further contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund, which I think makes the fourth from this union.

Mr. Hallsall makes one very interesting remark in discussing prices, etc. He says, "In return for the help you can give us, we will look to it that the membership is increased and also do what we can to strengthen the organization as a whole." The point is well worth noting. I heard a good deal in Saskatchewan recently in regard to a co-operative association organized by one of our U.F.A. unions a short time ago, and the people in the next province seemed to be of the opinion that this organization must be a great source of strength to our association and something we should be proud of. As a matter of fact, like most of the others that have been organized, this co-operative association once it arrived at a size where it was big enough to break away from the old parent body, which enabled it to start on its co-operative enterprise, forgot the Central office and practically has no interest in our association today. This district which I

## DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin . . . Banbury  
 Edmonton—George Long . . . Namsa  
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery . . . Strome  
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan . . . Cowley  
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop . . . Beddington  
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham . . . Stettler  
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks . . . Jenner

heard so much about in Saskatchewan is, in fact, one of our worst backsliders, so far as the United Farmers of Alberta are concerned, and while they may have a strong co-operative association in that district, it is certainly not a source of strength to our association. It is very easy, if one wants, to make a local co-operative association a source of strength to the Central body, so that this remark of Mr. Hallsall is particularly refreshing.

## PROGRESS REPORTS

Progress Local Union, No. 585, met February 2, with a goodly number in attendance. One new member was added. Arrangements were made for a social and dance to be held at an early date. The union is going in extensively for co-operative buying, and the members are asked to advise the secretary of their needs as soon as possible.

## EGG CIRCLE

Travers Union, No. 188, is considering the advisability of organizing an egg circle on account of the poor satisfaction given by retail merchants in the way of price and handling. It is interesting to note how quickly we turn to organization and co-operation when the shoe starts to pinch too hard. We are sending our friends at Travers the information which we have on hand.

## BUYING CO-OPERATIVELY

Parkville Local Union, No. 604, met recently, having a good attendance, 75 per cent. being on hand. The secretary took orders for flour, plow shares, formaline, strychnine and fish. The union has been securing a considerable quantity of fish from a business house in Winnipeg, which it is claimed has given great satisfaction.

## AN OIL EXPERIMENT

Raven Union, No. 554, met on February 10, when two new members were admitted. Arrangements are being made there for a district association to consist of unions west of Innisfail, the object being to consolidate a purchasing power. Raven has appointed Messrs. Clare and Berry as its delegates. The union is also trying out a new idea in the way of securing attendance at meetings. The union is handling coal oil at a considerable saving, and a resolution was put thru as follows:

"Resolved, that the price charged for oil be in future 35 cents per gallon, and the members be allowed a refund of 7 cents per gallon, to be claimed from the secretary at the monthly meetings."

The idea evidently is that members buying thru the union will be charged full price, unless they attend the regular monthly meetings of the union in order to secure their rebate.

The difficulty in securing attendance at monthly meetings is often a sore point with our unions. The experiment which the Raven people are trying is, I think, unique. It will be interesting to know how it works out.

## A GOOD PROGRAM

We are in receipt of a program of the Stettler Union, No. 89, for the year 1915. This program is very complete and is one of the best things I have seen. As soon as time will permit I propose to study it a little more closely and see if we cannot make use of the ideas contained therein for the benefit of the association as a whole.

## A NEW UNION

A union formed recently is Mizpah Union No. 686. There is no school-house in the immediate vicinity and it is necessary at present for members to meet in private houses. The next meeting will be held on February 27.



## EXECUTIVE:

Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins . . . Moose Jaw  
 Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning . . . Regina  
 President—J. A. Maharg . . . Moose Jaw  
 Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes . . . Percival  
 Sec. Treasurer—J. B. Musselman . . . Moose Jaw  
 Fred W. Green . . . Moose Jaw  
 Thos. Sales . . . Langham  
 J. F. Reid . . . Orcadia

## DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

Fred W. Green . . . Moose Jaw  
 George Langley . . . Maymont  
 C. E. Platt . . . Tantalton  
 W. J. Thompson . . . Warman  
 J. B. Musselman . . . Moose Jaw

## Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley . . . Balbeck  
 " 2—M. P. Roddy . . . Rouleau  
 " 3—G. E. Noddle . . . Lampman  
 " 4—R. M. Johnston . . . Eastview  
 " 5—J. W. Easton . . . Moosomin  
 " 6—W. Redman . . . Grenfell  
 " 7—C. O. A. Travis . . . Govan  
 " 8—Thorn M. Eddy . . . Bethune  
 " 9—John F. Reid . . . Orcadia  
 " 10—J. L. Rooke . . . Togo  
 " 11—T. Sales . . . Langham  
 " 12—Andrew Knox . . . Prince Albert  
 " 13—W. H. Liwall . . . Wilkie  
 " 14—T. M. Morgan . . . Aquadell  
 " 15—Frank Burton . . . Vanguard  
 " 16—W. T. Hall . . . Surbiton

## UNITED FARMERS OF ONTARIO

Old Ontario, with all her advantages, her great cities, her dense rural population, her splendid and plentiful transportation facilities and her great hydro-electric power system, has not yet attained the solution of her great economic problems and is today facing as serious problems as is the West.

At the annual meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario, held in Toronto on February 25 and 26, there was abundance of evidence to show that the farmers of Ontario, with all their advantages, are no less dissatisfied with the conditions under which they produce and market than are the farmers of the West. The writer has never heard in a western farmers' meeting more bitter and determined attacks upon the tariff than were made by speaker after speaker at Toronto. There was manifest a keen opposition to the recent increase of protection. While the meeting was opposed to all new forms of indirect taxation it passed a resolution commending the action of the Ontario government in imposing a land tax.

Ontario farmers are not nearly so fully organized as are the farmers of Saskatchewan, and everywhere the Grain Growers' Association was held up as an example of what farmers can do if properly organized. The great convention recently held at Regina attracted the attention not alone of the farmers of the East but of all classes. Years of educational work lie ahead of the leaders in Ontario before they will have conventions such as the western provinces annually hold. But the U.F.O. has the leaders, the material and an unlimited field, and should become the greatest of Canada's farmers' organizations.

The patriotic acre scheme of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers is receiving much favorable comment, and our action in this connection, together with our reiterated demand for Free Trade with Great Britain, makes the patriotism of the Grain Growers' Association compare very favorably with that of those who demand the utmost possible barriers against British goods and who hide their "Made in Canada" or "Yet Higher Tariff" campaign behind the cloak of patriotism.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

## SUNNYSIDE LOCAL

I enclose herewith \$13.50, being amount due Central for twenty-seven members of Sunnyside Branch, organized at Leneg.

The following is a list of the officers appointed: President, Jas. B. Taylor; Vice-President, A. Miller; Secretary, J. W. Freeborn; Directors: J. Miller, A. Gibson, J. Beare, T. P. Clayton, G. Gamble, and R. Gibson; Auditor, F. Cox.

J. W. FREEBORN,  
 Secretary, Sunnyside Ass'n.

## SEED GRAIN QUESTION

At a meeting of the Glenellen G.G.A., held on February 3, the following resolution was passed: "That in the opinion of this association, the drought belt as laid down by the government for assistance does not extend nearly as far as it should, and that unless assistance is given speedily to holders of patented as well as unpatented land, a very large area of land will remain uncropped."

J. J. SEYMOUR, Sec. Treas.,  
 Glenellen G.G.A.

## WAWOTA REORGANIZED

In the account of convention proceedings of district No. 5, an important item was omitted, namely, the reorganization of Wawota local, with twenty-three members. The following are the officers elected: President, James Dinnman; Vice-President, Wm. McQueen; Secretary, E. Howarth; Directors: C. Pryce, G. B. Struble, J. Haldenby, W. J. Dooley, R. H. Storm.

Altho association affairs have been allowed to lapse in this district, new interest has been aroused and fresh enthusiasm engendered and with the above strongly-officered local, Wawota is again in the game and prepared to play her part.

During convention proceedings the following were appointed an organization committee: Mr. Sheard, Maryfield; E. Howarth, Wawota, and R. T. Gray, Windthorst.

J. W. EASTON,  
 District Director.

## BROOKING REPORTS

Enclosed please find the sum of \$8.50, the amount of membership fees from our sixteen members which joined at the organization meeting, held here last evening. Mr. Roddy, district director, of Rouleau, was with us, which certainly was a very great assistance to us.

The following officers were elected: President, Wm. Atyes; Vice-President, J. S. Bulloch; Secretary, A. Gooch.

We expect to have a membership of twenty-five or thirty within a month or two.

A. GOOCH,  
 Secretary, Brooking.

## A NEW BRANCH

After hearing an interesting address from C. A. Dunning, in which he gave a very comprehensive history of the movement up to the present time, the farmers of the Estlin district organized a local of the association on Friday.

The following officers were elected: President, A. A. Rodgers; Vice-President, W. H. Myers; Secretary, W. J. Lawless; Directors, Messrs. J. T. Webster, D. V. Runkle, J. J. Kalina, T. Jefferson, V. E. Kartman, and David Boyle.

W. J. LAWLESS,  
 Secretary, Estlin Ass'n.

## DYSART OFFICERS

Dear Sir:—Enclosed herewith please find express order for \$12.50, being dues for twenty-five members of the Dysart local. The following are the officers for 1915: President, John S. Stewart; secretary-treasurer, Arthur Troffard; directors, J. S. Stewart, J. Schmidt, D. A. Hall, Wm. Vancier, Ed. Gilson, Sr.; H. Dodd, E. Barr, S. Bolingbroke.

ARTHUR TROFFARD,  
 Sec., Dysart G.G.A.

## GRAIN GROWERS' SUNDAY

Last Sunday was observed as Grain Growers' day at Zion Church, Spring Creek, when District Director F. M. Redman, of Grenfell, addressed a large and interested audience on the subject of "Social problems and the responsibility of the individual."

Special music had been prepared by a union of St. Peter's and Zion Church choirs, and the entire service was one that will be long remembered in the district. The residents are asking that a Grain Growers' Sunday be made an annual event.

C. W. FLEWELLING,  
 Sec. Treas., Spring Creek  
 G. G. A.

## SUCCESSFUL YEAR AT MOUNTAIN CHASE

The annual meeting of the Mountain Chase branch was held last month. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed that the past year had been in every way the most successful in the history of the association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. Dowson; vice-president, J. C. Pelle; secretary-treasurer, J. Julian Cameron; directors, Messrs. Waffle, Peterson, Holmes, Flowers, Steele and Morris.

The retiring secretary, C. W. Dyer, who has held office for so long and to whose devotion the prosperity of the

branch is mainly due, found it impossible to combine the secretaryship of the branch with that of the co-operative society, and was obliged to resign, much to the disappointment of all the members.

J. JULIAN CAMERON, Sec.,  
 Mountain Chase G.G.A.

## BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find check for \$70.45, being \$62.45 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, to assist in swelling the grand Grain Growers' total in aid of the fund, and the balance of \$8 being sixteen membership fees. The patriotic sum is the result of an entertainment given in the Manna School by the Manna G.G.A., on December 29, and as we are in the drought affected area, we are naturally much pleased with the amount raised.

The chair was occupied by our newly elected president, A. W. Soare, who filled the position with great ability. The program, consisting of solos, sketches, etc., was provided by local talent, and was apparently much enjoyed. The boxes—which, by the way, were often not boxes at all, but life-like representations of almost everything from the old log cabin to a super-dreadnought—were auctioned off at the conclusion of the program to the satisfaction of all, by the chairman.

When the lunch was disposed of, the older members proceeded to wend their way homeward, while the younger ones stayed behind to trip the light fantastic until the dawn of another day began to streak the eastern sky.

Regarding our local here at Manna, I have the pleasure of informing you that it is going fine. The co-operative spirit is taking strong hold, and we are waxing quite enthusiastic. As an evidence of this, your proposition for the drought stricken areas to merely sign a form to be kept in good standing this year, was discussed at our last meeting, but it was voted down unanimously, our members believing that our own association had first claim upon their finances. The spirit was magnificent. Our members also expressed a desire for one or more of your catalogs, as we have no doubt that even with the hard times we might occasionally pool some orders and so make some economical purchases. There has been some changes in our local executive this year. Kindly forward me a copy of the constitution.

WM. F. QUINE, Sec. Treas.,  
 Manna G. G. Ass'n.

## CLOTHING PROVIDED

Dear Sir:—Just a line thanking you for your prompt reply and to let you know that our W.M.S. is sending clothing to the families you gave particulars of in Mr. Buckingham's letter from Beadle.

MRS. S. R. BARBER.  
 Wolseley, Sask.

## A DUNDURN SUCCESS

The verdict given by the big crowd of satisfied and well-entertained people who attended the Harvest Home and Patriotic Benefit last night, in Rooney's Hall, Dundurn, was that the price of admission was well spent. The long supper table was lined with guests, who did full justice to the varied and tasty eatables put before them, and many complimentary remarks were made as to the skill of the cooks. Following the supper, the audience settled down to a good program of addresses and vocal and instrumental selections, T. W. Richardson acting as chairman. Jas. L. Wilson, secretary of the Saskatoon branch of the Patriotic Society, made a brief and interesting talk on the objects of the society. He was followed by Gerald Willoughby, a veteran of the Riel rebellion and the Boer war, on the causes of the war and Canada's part in it as an offspring of the mother country. Then followed songs by Jack Elliott, J. O. Chalmers, and Jack Wilson, with a very

laughable sketch, entitled "Turkish Baths," in which Jack Elliott, H. S. Swallow and Marshall Fisher took part. Mrs. Wm. Wilson also contributed a song and recitation. The Dundurn orchestra played many selections during the evening. Mrs. W. R. Fowler and Chas. Hillier ably acted as accompanists. A hearty vote of thanks is due the ladies' auxiliary of the Dundurn G.G.A. for a memorable evening.

## REORGANIZATION AT STOUGHTON

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed postal order for \$10 as dues for 20 members, the result of our reorganization of the G.G.A. at Stoughton. We had a very good meeting on the 22nd, there was quite an interest taken by the farmers, and we expect to get all the farmers in our district as members. We have an entertainment committee for each meeting, which we hope will be a great help.

R. L. HAYES, Sec. Treas.,  
 Stoughton G.G.A.

## CO-OPERATION AND DANCING

Dear Sir:—The Gerald local held a meeting in the school house on January 29. An address was delivered by Dr. C. E. Platt on co-operation, and the doctor discussed the subject so thoroughly and brought out such strong points in its favor that there seemed very little room for argument. The program also included a few solos and instrumental selections, and a lunch given by the ladies of the district. This was followed by a dance, which was kept up till the wee small hours of the morning by the young folks.

A. L. BLIGHT,  
 Sec. Treas., Gerald G.G.A.



All farmers in Saskatchewan may effect a great saving in the cost of supplies by ordering thru their own Co-operative Purchasing Department. The Central has now placed a very favorable contract for

## POTATOES

and while the present supply lasts can lay them down at any station in Saskatchewan, in car-load lots at

## 75c Per Bushel

(Sacks or Barrels)

Smaller orders can be executed, in any quantity, from Moose Jaw warehouse at 85c at warehouse.

These Potatoes are  
**NEW BRUNSWICK DELAWARES AND GREEN MOUNTAINS**

## EXCELLENT SEED

**SPLENDID EATING**  
 Government guarantee as to quality and weight with each car. Cars subject to inspection on arrival. Send deposit \$50.00 per car.

Order Early Supply Limited

## EQUITY TWINE

Our Brand—Our Guarantee  
 Prices will be very advantageous  
 Order through your Local Secretary from J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
 Central Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.



OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion . . . . . Virden
President:	A. C. Henders . . . . . Culross
Vice-President:	J. M. Wood . . . . . Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie . . . . . Winnipeg

### SOCIAL AT HARDING

The secretary of the Harding Grain Growers' Association sends the following: Harding Grain Growers' Association held a social evening on February 23, and had a full house and a right good time. A splendid program was provided by the ladies, which consisted of recitations, dialogues, choruses and a large number of spicy speeches, delivered by both ladies and gentlemen. A free will offering was taken, which amounted to a little over forty dollars, in aid of the war fund, after which refreshments were served.

### DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FORMED

Bert McLeod, secretary of Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association, writes as follows:

Delegates from the federal constituency of Marquette met at Shoal Lake to form a district association on February 25. Representatives from Foxwarren, Strathelair, Kelloe, Angusville, Vista, Lavinia, Oakburn, Birtle, King's School, Basswood, Newdale and Shoal

Lake were present. Frank Simpson, district director, was appointed chairman, and R. Dalgarno, of Newdale, acted as secretary.

It was decided to proceed to organize a district association for Marquette. Secretary R. McKenzie, of the Central Association, addressed the meeting, pointing out the benefit of district conventions. The following officers were elected: President, C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; vice-president, R. Dalgarno, Newdale; secretary, Bert McLeod, Shoal Lake.

R. McKenzie addressed the meeting, showing the benefits derived from organization, and cited a case of one secretary offering five dollars to any farmer giving a sound reason for not joining the association. An Ottawa editor, he said, described the Grain Growers as the true democracy of Canada. He mentioned some of the problems before the Grain Growers' Association at present and calling for action on the part of Ottawa.

An open meeting was held in the evening, President C. S. Stevenson in

# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

the chair. The following resolutions were passed:

"That this convention enters its emphatic protest against the proposed changes in the marine bill of lading, seeing that it would place all shortage of weight eventually on the original shipper. We think the weight given at Port Arthur and Fort William should be final. Further, that the supervision of transfer elevators east of the lakes be placed under the direction of the Grain Commission."

"That this convention is of the opinion that any change upward in the freight charges to Eastern Canada is wrong in principle, and in fact becomes an extra charge finally on the producer. Also that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Railway Commission."

"That this convention desires to express its approval of the efforts of the directorate in their endeavors to get the commission charges on oats and barley reduced to one-half cent and three-quarters of a cent per bushel respectively, as we think this is a fair and proper charge compared to one cent per bushel on wheat and flax."

"That we firmly believe in the principles of co-operation, and pledge ourselves to use every endeavor in the local association to educate the members to a proper understanding of the benefits of the association."

"Resolved, that this convention urge parliament to place the lake carriers under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners."

Considerable discussion took place on co-operative buying, the members of the association and some of the town merchants taking part. It was decided to hold the next convention at Minnedosa, at the call of the president, and at a different place each time.

### F. J. DIXON AT EMERSON

T. W. Knowles, of the Emerson Grain Growers' Association, sends us the following interesting notice:

Manchester school and its annex were packed to its capacity on Friday, not less than 150 persons being present to meet F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., and enjoy the pleasures of the musical and social features of the evening.

A first class musical program was provided by ladies and gentlemen from Emerson, all of the pieces being of a patriotic or national character and all were encored and thoroughly enjoyed. F. J. Dixon spoke for an hour and a quarter, his subject being Single Tax and what it means.

The speaker held his audience with rapt interest the whole time, the subject being a new one to many. The speaker is too well known to most of the Grain Growers to need describing, particularly those who met Mr. Dixon at Brandon. He is a forcible speaker and thoroughly believes in his subject himself. Mr. Dixon spoke the next afternoon at Ridgville and in the evening at Woodmore, thus making the rounds of the three associations in the Emerson district and filling in another page of the educational work of the association.

The Emerson Grain Growers have most successful evenings.

### INTER-MUNICIPAL HAIL INSUR-

W. J. Lovie, secretary of the Holland Grain Growers' Association, writes:

For a considerable number of years the question of hail insurance has been occupying the minds of thinking agriculturalists who desire an insurance that would be at once reasonable in cost and strong as far as its ability to pay for losses caused by hailstorms is concerned.

Resolution after resolution had been brought up and threshed out at the farmers' annual convention at Brandon, but at last, in 1914, a measure known as the Inter-municipal Hail Insurance bill passed the legislature in Winnipeg and is now upon the statute books of the province.

Any municipal council may submit

### DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright . . . . .	Myrtle
J. L. Brown . . . . .	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur . . . . .	Longburn
Frank Simpson . . . . .	Shoal Lake
W. H. English . . . . .	Harding
R. J. Arison . . . . .	Gilbert Plains

the measure to a vote, but they must, if a petition from twenty-five per cent. of the ratepayers eligible to vote on the question is presented to them before October 1 in any year asking them to do so. As soon as twenty-five municipalities endorse the principle of inter-municipal hail insurance by a majority vote, it becomes effective.

Holland branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at their last meeting passed a resolution endorsing the principle of inter-municipal hail insurance, after a careful study of the measure, and a petition is now in circulation to go to the council and is being largely signed. Cypress River is doing the same, and both these branches being in one municipality, the petitions will not fail thru want of signatures. No doubt many more branches are doing the same thing, but we are working in the dark regarding each other and that should not be, as the inter-municipal hail insurance scheme is true co-operation if anything ever was.

I would suggest that every branch or company of farmers that are taking up the matter of hail insurance publish it in The Guide, so as to keep us in touch one with the other. If forty or fifty municipalities would submit the matter to a vote in December, 1915, we would be reasonably sure of twenty-five carrying it, and thereby having it in operation by 1916.

Farmers, get busy! The government have done their part—it is up to us to do ours. Hail insurance, such as we have had in Manitoba, has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. We have in the Inter-municipal Hail Insurance Act something we have been looking for for a long time, and if there are any weak spots in its makeup they will be remedied after it has been given a trial.

Until twenty-five or more municipalities decide by vote to go into the scheme, it remains a dead letter on the statute books.

W. J. LOVIE, Sec.,  
Holland G.G. Ass'n.

### ROARING RIVER BRANCH

The members of this association paid a visit to the Oakhurst branch on Friday, February 19. We had a fine time, being entertained to a good concert, after which a dance was held. The ladies of the district provided refreshments, and we arrived home again in nice time for breakfast.

In my last report I stated that our membership had been increased by 12 since the annual meeting, but since that time we have a further increase of 20, which makes 32 new members for this year. We held our February meeting on Wednesday, the 24th, which was well attended.

We made arrangements to hold our annual concert and social on Friday, March 19. Every member is expected to turn out on this occasion, and, ladies, please don't forget the lunch baskets, for we are out for a good time and don't care what time we get home.

The March meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 31st, and at that meeting we expect to be able to take orders for binder twine, formalin, etc., so members are requested to find out their requirements for that date, or the chances are you will be left out in the cold again, same as last year.

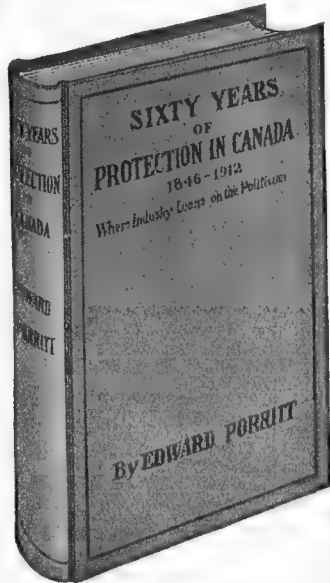
JOHN LIVESAY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

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Teulon, A. D. A. Campbell, second contribution . . . . .	2.00
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	\$6,090.45

## How the Tariff is Made

With the new increases in tariff taxation and the extra burden which will be placed upon every farmer in this country it is of vital importance that farmers should study the tariff question. The best book on the tariff situation in Canada is "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt.



This book is acknowledged by all to be the most complete and enlightening history of the Canadian tariff ever written. It stands alone. Nowhere else can one find such a thoroughgoing treatment of the political and economic facts of protection, the influences which dictate tariff changes, the free trade movement in Canada, the various attitudes taken by the Liberal and Conservative parties and the importance of the Grain Growers' movement. The economic pressure felt thruout all Canada is bound to keep the tariff in the forefront of our national problems, and every Canadian voter should read this book and understand this question. It is written in a fascinating style and is as pleasant to read as a popular novel. No one can claim to be acquainted with the history of Canada who is not familiar with the facts contained in Mr. Porritt's book.

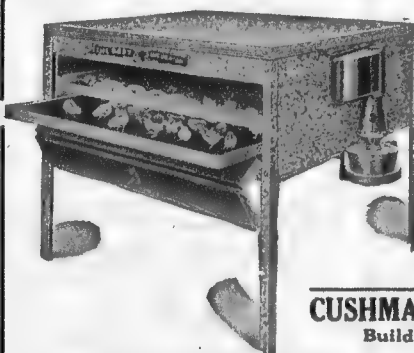
The contents of the book are as follows:—The Grip of the Protected Industries on the Dominion; The Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Fiscal Freedom for Canada; Reciprocity—The Movements for Free Trade and Annexation; Reciprocity—The Movement for the Elgin-Marcy Treaty—1846-54; Reciprocity—The Abrogation of the Treaty—1854-1866; Reciprocity—Overtures by Canada between—1866-1900; The Beginning of the Movement for a National Policy; The First National Policy Tariff—1858-1870; The National Policy as a Measure of Retaliation—1870-1874; The Fight in Parliament and the Constituencies for the National Policy—1874-1878; The National Policy in Operation—1879-1896—The Era of the Red Parlor; The Liberals Adopt and Extend the National Policy—1896-1904; The Tariff Revision of 1906; Mergers and Water-wagon Finance; Home and Export Prices for Farm Implements; The Farmers' Organizations of Ontario and the Prairie

Provinces; Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Berdon in the Prairie Provinces; The Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

Every farmer, editor, clergyman and teacher, as well as every politician and business man, who is interested in public questions and the high cost of living should have a copy of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." The book contains 476 pages, is printed in large type and handsomely bound in red cloth covers, and fully indexed.

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## The People's University

There are two strongly contrasted viewpoints as to the functions of a university, and the service which it should render to the community in which it is situated. There is on the one hand what one might characterize as the older and narrower viewpoint, which conceives of a university as an esoteric institution, looking after the interests and concerning itself with the mental development of the fortunate few, the lucky one per cent. of the young people of the community who are able to avail themselves of its services. This viewpoint would assume that the university is under no obligation to the great bulk of the population who cannot enter its classrooms. It would claim that the only service which the general public is entitled to expect from it is an indirect service, which comes by way of the impact on the community life of the influence of those few men and women who have been trained within the university halls.

In sharp contrast to this conception stands another, which would maintain that a university should endeavor to serve all the people in the community who are willing to avail themselves of its privileges. The position taken by those who hold this idea, is, of course, much strengthened when a state university is involved. They would claim that inasmuch as it is a state institution, equipped and maintained by all the people of the state, it is, therefore, under obligation to serve the entire population. Accordingly, many universities are now including extension departments among their activities, and by these they endeavor to place at least some part of the resources of the university at the disposal of every section of their constituency.

### Wisconsin and Alberta

Possibly this viewpoint of the responsibility of a university to the general public finds its fullest expression in actual practice in the University of Wisconsin, which, thru its extension and welfare departments, is projecting its influence into almost every phase of the community life of its own state.

The Provincial University of Alberta has accepted from its inception this wider view of service which the province was entitled to expect from it, and has established an extension department in connection with its work. This department has now been three years in operation and it has already succeeded in making its influence felt thruout the province which it is intended to serve.

The work of the department may be roughly divided into four main divisions. There is, in the first instance the publishing department, which issues a press bulletin every week. These bulletins contain news of an educational nature, and such other matter as, in the opinion of the department, would be of public interest, and might not be obtainable thru ordinary sources.

### Libraries and Lectures

In the second place there is the travelling library department. This department has now about twenty-eight hundred books, which are divided into groups of thirty. One of these groups will be sent to any community within the province which desires a library, the only expense to the local organization being the freight charges to and fro. There are absolutely no conditions to be complied with in order to receive a travelling library, except the signatures of ten people who agree to be responsible for the safe return of the books. The libraries consist of about two-thirds fiction, and one-third general literature.

Another department which is proving very popular is that which arranges for extension lectures by members of the university staff, thruout the various towns, villages and rural communities in the province. Lectures are given on literary, scientific, philosophic and patriotic subjects, according to the desires of those who make the local arrangements. This year an extensive educational propaganda has been carried on thruout the province, by means of lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, on the causes and issues of the war in

Europe. The only expense the lecture service entails on the local organization is to provide hospitality for the lecturer during his stay in the community, and a suitable auditorium in which the lecture may be delivered.

### Information for Debaters

The fourth service which the department renders to the general public is in connection with debating and public discussion. A number of books dealing with literary, scientific, sociological, economic and other subjects are kept on the open shelf list and are sent to anyone in the province upon receipt of a postcard giving the subject in which the writer is interested, or on which he desires information. There are also package libraries prepared on over twenty subjects for the use of debaters. These packets contain material both pro and con, and a brief prepared by the department, on the various subjects. There are also-

lately no conditions to be complied with in order to receive the benefits of this service, no organization is necessary and no charge is made. A list of subjects on which package libraries are prepared is given below:

Canadian navy, capital punishment, closed shop, commission government of cities, consolidated rural schools, direct legislation, government ownership, municipal ownership of public utilities, home rule for Ireland, Oriental immigration, prohibition, protection vs. free trade, single tax, woman suffrage, reciprocity with the U.S., peace vs. war, rural vs. city life, co-operative trading, co-operative banking, educational qualification for suffrage, compulsory military training for Canada, imperial federation.

Any persons in Alberta desiring to secure the services of their provincial university as outlined above should apply to Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.



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## ALBERTA HORSE SHOW

And Auction Sale of Horses. Pure Bred Cattle Show and Auction Sale of Bulls

Held under the auspices of the Alberta Livestock Associations and the Alberta and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, CALGARY, APRIL 21-23. ENTRIES CLOSE for the Auction Sale of Bulls, March 15th. For the Horse Show and Auction Sale of Horses, April 1st. Price List and Entry Forms may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Association, Victoria Park, Calgary.

GEO. LANE, Pres., Alberta Horse Breeders' Assoc.

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We have quite a number of young bulls offered for sale now for the first time; also yearling and two-year-old heifers in calf. Are also offering a few selected bred cows for sale. Make your reservations early for these latter. Ewes are all sold, but we have a few choice ram lambs for sale. Write for Catalogue and further particulars to—

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## Hay Crops

### ALFALFA GROWING

Prior to 1910 the writer did not know what an alfalfa plant looked like nor what it was good for, but as the agricultural papers had a great deal to say about it just then and the provincial department of agriculture had just announced the recent competition, I decided it was a good time to investigate. The land was thoroughly summer-fallowed in 1910 by the most approved system for conservation of moisture, but unfortunately it was quite badly infested with weeds which were not all killed out. One hundred and twenty pounds of pure Grimm alfalfa seed was procured from A. B. Lyman, of Excelsior, Minn., and sown on about eight acres, early in June, 1911, the ground having been previously sprinkled with soil from an old alfalfa field at Lethbridge, Alta. The manner of sprinkling this soil was to carry a pail on a set of disc harrows, scattering by hand just in front of the discs. The seed was sown thru an ordinary seeder, closed as tight as possible. The following spring more seed was purchased from the same source and an additional two acres sown, making ten in all. During the first season the crop was cut twice, each time at about six inches high, and the clippings left on the ground. Each succeeding year has given two crops of hay, each about one to one and a half tons per acre, until 1914,

disappeared. Lastly, if you want to grow seed be sure the mill is absolutely clean. It can be threshed by an ordinary machine, but the risk of getting dirty seed is great. Grimm's alfalfa, and perhaps others, will survive the hardest winter we have had in this country for many years. It is perfectly hardy, and in my field absolutely none has winter killed, and in the summer of 1914 worked thru eight inches of drift dirt on one side of the field to an almost perfect crop.

R. M. J.

Sask.

### MY EXPERIENCE WITH A HAY CROP

To grow a hay crop successfully in the semi-arid belt of Southern Alberta water is a necessity. Such is my experience. Several years ago I was struck by the consensus of opinion as to the value of alfalfa both as a forage crop and in a rotation. Occupying irrigated land, I felt confident that with proper preparation I would at least be able to water the crop when necessary, so that in 1913 I decided to risk seeding ten acres to alfalfa. Not having any summerfallow—which is considered ideal as a seed bed—I waited till I had completed spring seeding before plowing for alfalfa. I plowed about six inches deep, harrowed it well, and levelled the whole area with a home-



A \$500 prize alfalfa field grown in Saskatchewan by R. M. Johnson, Eastview, Sask.

when only one crop was taken, it being cut for seed. Usually the alfalfa is ready for the first cutting about June 28, and right here is perhaps the greatest or only difficult thing about alfalfa growing: It is generally about our wettest time, and the hay is most difficult to save. The first cutting in 1911 was considered to be entirely destroyed, and in order to clear the ground for the second crop was hauled away to rot in a pile. But it did not rot. It got too hot to stand on comfortably, but cattle left good June pasture and ate up the entire pile. This is one of the lessons learned. Alfalfa does not, when over heated, become an absolute loss, as it does not sour as do other grasses. You may not believe this, neither did I until tried.

The lessons experience has taught me of alfalfa growing in the past three years are: Use only the best of seed, Grimm's preferred. If Grimm's is used of a high germination test, eight pounds per acre is sufficient, provided the ground is in good shape. Sow only on soil well and deeply worked. Sow about June 1 to 10 or when growing conditions are best. Alfalfa germinates quickly. Inoculate. Do not try to save a crop the first season, nor be afraid to harrow after it is well rooted. With the exception of brome or couch grass, the writer has not found a weed able to survive three years of alfalfa, not even Canada thistle. About the only noxious weeds not on this field to some extent at the beginning was mustard—that came in the seed, but has entirely

made level. Proper levelling is one of the secrets of success in irrigation. The weather being very dry at the time, I delayed seeding until it looked like showery weather, and early in June conditions appeared favorable.

First I procured 1,000 pounds of inoculated earth taken from an old alfalfa field, and in the evening carefully broadcasted it over the land. The following morning I sowed the seed, which was of the Turkestan variety, at the rate of 14 pounds to the acre, using a small hoe drill with grass-seed attachment allowing the hoes to drag. By this means the inoculated soil was stirred into the soil and the ground loosened to cover the seed. It is important not to bury the seed too deep, one inch being ample. After cross harrowing with the hoes I went over the field with an ordinary plank float or clod crusher to consolidate the seed bed.

### Controlling the Weeds

As luck would have it, rain came that evening, with the result that I had a splendid stand of alfalfa, not a weed showing until the young plants had made a good start. Pigweed was prevalent in the field the previous year, but the fact of plowing almost immediately before seeding seemed to give the alfalfa a chance to get ahead of the weeds. Eventually the pigweed began to show up, but was checked by clipping with the mower, with the sickle raised as high as possible. The clippings were left lying where they fell.

When the alfalfa is regularly cut.



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We will give absolutely free for the asking to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new, revised books. This book tells how to feed all kinds of farm stock and poultry, and gives the common diseases with symptoms, what treatment to be given, etc. Tells how to build poultry houses; how to avoid all manner of diseases of both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without using milk; explains fully all the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture. **FREE**

## Royal Purple Stock Specific

What we claim for our Royal Purple Stock Specific, the great farm animal conditioner and fattener:—

In conditioning and fattening horses you can do more in four weeks by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could do in two months without it. You can fatten horses with this Stock Specific you have never been able to fatten before. Try it on the worst animal you have on your place.

A cow will gain from two to five lbs. of milk per day while in the stable by using our Stock Specific.

You can fatten steers a month earlier on the same feed by using this specific.

You can market pigs one month earlier and have larger and better pigs, thereby saving a month's labor and feed. One \$1.50 tin will be sufficient to develop six to eight pigs for market.

Many farmers have said to themselves: "I cannot understand why the amount of grain we are feeding our animals does not give better results." The reason is lack of exercise and constant stuffing with food has "stalled nature." Your animals require our Royal Purple Stock Specific to make their digestive organs become active. You will see immediate results as soon as you commence using it. After you have used this Stock Specific a short time you can keep your animals in just as good condition by using two-thirds the ordinary amount of fodder you would have to give them without it. A small quantity of this will keep your horses in first-class condition all during the winter season and bring them out fat and sleek for the farm work in the spring.

Mr. Geo. Mapes, of Bondhead, says: "After experimenting with a great many stock foods I was convinced there was very little virtue in any of them, but your dealer insisted on my trying Royal Purple Stock Specific, saying it was different from the others. I keep ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner and it is the best I have ever used."

Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says "I am from Ontario. I have fed your Stock Specific in Brownsville. My cows, while using it made the largest average and tested five points over average at C.M.P., at Brownsville. I know you make the highest class conditioner on the market."

Dan. McEwan, the veteran trainer of fast horses, says, "I have used your Royal Purple Stock Specific continually for five years and in all that time I have never had a horse in my stable off his feed. I consider it the greatest conditioner on the market."

Malcolm Grey, of Komoka, says, "In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific as directed, and sold them when six months, seven days old. They averaged 196 pounds. On the second lot I did not use any Royal Purple and when the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other."

"We have fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific also with excellent results. I would not like to be without Royal Purple in the stable."

Put up in 50c packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four 50c packages.

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## Royal Purple Poultry Specific

"It's a Hen's Business to Lay—It's our Business to Make Her Lay."

This Specific is entirely different from the Stock Specific. There are several ingredients used in this that could not be fed to a horse. There is a vast difference between the digestive organs of a bird and an animal although some manufacturers of condiments sell the same material for poultry as they do for horses. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific will keep your birds healthy and vigorous, will make them lay as well in winter as in summer. It is a grand tonic to be used in the feed given your young fowl growing up, and the cost is so small that it will pay for itself twenty times over in the results obtained. Use it in the drinking water for the small chicks, turkeys, etc., and mix it in the mash as they grow older and in the mash you feed your laying hens.

A 25c package will last twenty-five hens thirty days, a 50c package will last them seventy days. If you have a large number of poultry buy it in \$1.50 air tight tins. These contain four 50c packages.

J. C. McKinley, of Kent Bridge, Ont., states: "Since using your Poultry Specific my hens lay all winter and in the spring are in fine condition. We are now fattening a bunch of chickens. They look much bigger, fatter and stronger than those we tried to fatten without the Specific. I can not recommend it too highly."

# Royal Purple

## STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

Made in Canada by Canadian Capital

Mr. Faulds, of London, Ont., one of the largest breeders of show birds in Canada, says: "While using Royal Purple Poultry Specific I have never had disease in my flock. I have had wonderful results in using your Roup Cure."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is put up in 25c and 50c packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four of the 50c packages.

## Royal Purple Calf Meal

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk. Mrs. J. Cornett, of Lansdowne, Ont., states, "I have used your Royal Purple Calf Meal and I am convinced it is the best I have ever tried for calves. I have had trouble with other meals not agreeing with my calves, but your Royal Purple seems to be satisfactory in every way."

Mr. S. M. Osborne, of Maxwell, Ont., tells us on Aug. 17th, that he has a calf four months old which weighed over 400 pounds, raised entirely on our Calf Meal.

100 lbs. for \$4.25 prepaid to any place in Canada east of Winnipeg.

We also manufacture the following high-class stock and poultry remedies:

## Royal Purple Cough Cure

Will cure an ordinary cough in four days, break up and cure distemper in ten days.

Mr. Jno. Cartier, of Bothwell, writes us, "Last fall my father had a bad case of distemper in his stable. I bought a tin of Cough Cure and fed it according to directions. Inside of two weeks the distemper was completely cured. I am recommending it to my neighbors telling them what it has done for us."

50c per tin, by mail 60c.

## Royal Purple Sweat Liniment

Will cure all sorts of lameness, sprained tendons, etc. An excellent liniment for sore throats or rheumatism in people.

Mr. F. W. Moore, of Bradford, states, "I had a valuable horse go lame and tried several remedies, also employed a clever veterinary but it did not improve. Your agent in Bradford advised me to try Royal Purple Liniment. To my surprise one bottle effected a permanent cure."

8 ounce bottle 50c., by mail 65c.

## Royal Purple Gall Cure

Will absolutely cure scratches, in four to five days, will cure all sorts of harness scalds and sores. You do not have to lay up your horse.

25c and 50c per tin, 30c and 60c by mail.

## Royal Purple Worm Specific

Destroys the worms and larvae, thereby eliminating the cause of the worms.

Mr. Alex. Corbett, of New Waterford, N.S., writes, stating he received a tin of our Worm Specific and it entirely removed the worms, fulfilling our every claim for it.

25c per tin, by mail 30c.

## Royal Purple Roup Specific

Will cure all the common diseases of poultry, such as roup, pip, canker, swelled head, diphtheria and typhoid fever in fow.

Mr. Gottfried Wein, of Crediton, Ont., states he had a large flock of turkeys last fall which commenced to die off three and four a day from roup and swelled head. He commenced using our Roup Cure and it not only saved the balance of his flock but it cured a great many of the birds that were already affected with the disease.

25c per tin, by mail 30c.

## Royal Purple Lice Killer

Will entirely exterminate the lice on stock and poultry. It is entirely different from any other lice killer on the market. Our book tells all about its manufacture.

25c and 50c per tin, 30c and 60c by mail.

## Royal Purple Disinfectant

We give you at least 50 per cent. more for your money than any other disinfectant on the market. We guarantee it to be as good as the best. Use this in connection with our Lice Killer and you can exterminate the lice on the woodwork and litter in your pens as well as on the animals and poultry.

25c, 50c and \$1.00 tins.

## Royal Purple Colic Cure

"The Farmer's Insurance." This is put up in large, long-necked bottles which contain the oil and other ingredients all ready to administer to the animal.

\$1.00 per bottle, by mail \$1.15.

**You Can Order Direct**—We will enclose enough extra goods free to pay charges on all orders amounting to \$6 or over to be shipped east of Winnipeg, and allow for charges west of Winnipeg on all orders amounting to \$10.

## Food For Thought

We manufacture pure, unadulterated goods. We do not use any cheap filler to make a large package. We guarantee everything we manufacture to give the desired results or refund the money.

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics  
Made in Canada by Canadian Capital

W. H. STONE LTD., GROCERS, WINNIPEG

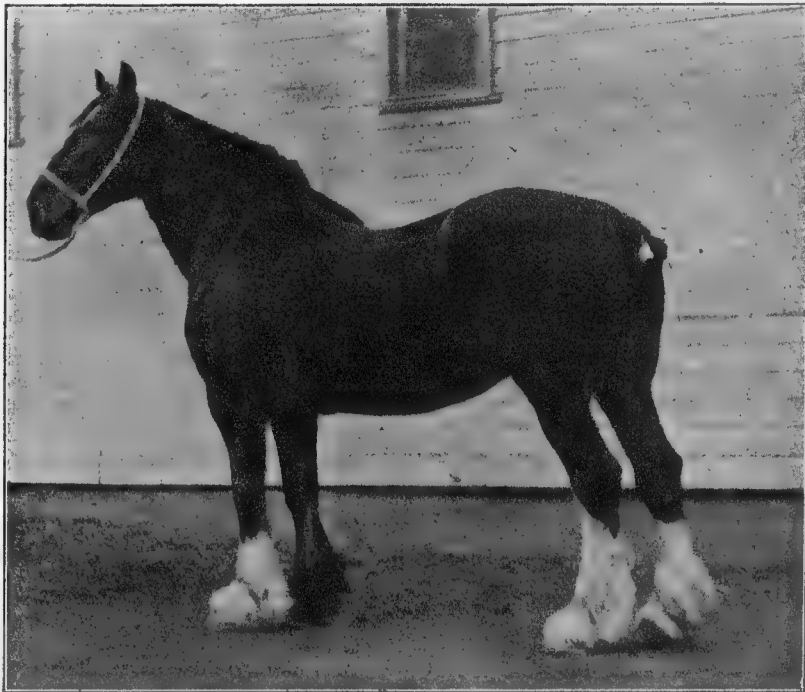
THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, Ont.

weeds have absolutely no chance to mature, but native grass which has not been killed in cultivation and the dwarf weeds are liable to cause trouble.

In September I plowed out the ditches and gave the crop a good soaking. My practice is to irrigate at least twice in the growing season, viz.: in the spring and immediately after the first cutting. Last year I secured around 40 tons of first-class alfalfa hay, the first cutting yielding 18 tons and the second 22 tons.

### Curing the Hay

It is quite a trick to cure the hay, as the value of the feed is in the leaves and hence the hay must not be allowed to get too dry or the leaves will fall off. For best results the alfalfa should be cut when it begins to bloom and when the young shoots of the second crop are just sprouting from the crown. If the weather is clear and dry, the mower is run in the morning and the hay raked into windrows during the afternoon, where it completes the curing process and is then immediately stacked. Last year my crop was cut around the middle of July and end of August. In our district a nurse crop is considered bad practice and all the fields here have been sown without such. There are better and there are worse



"BESSIE HUMPHREY"

Imported Clydesdale mare, 5 years old, owned by F. J. Hassard, of Brandon, formerly of Deloraine

crops of alfalfa than mine round here, but I am perfectly satisfied with the results of my initial attempt, and I intend increasing the acreage.

It is claimed that prairie soil in this western country suffers from a lack of nitrogen, and one of the cheapest ways of supplying it is by means of alfalfa which absorbs nitrogen from the air which is converted into soluble form by the bacteria clinging to the roots.

Another distinct advantage to be gained is the breaking up of hard sub-soil by the tap roots, thereby making it more retentive of moisture. Its value in a rotation is therefore great.

### Feeding

As a feed alfalfa is in the first class. Milk cows respond immediately in an increased flow of milk, and for young cattle I don't think we have a better flesh former. Sows eat it like cows, and even the chickens are fond of it. For the latter in winter, leaves steeped in water assume their original greenness and make the birds think that spring has come. Horses eat it with relish, but care should be exercised in feeding it to them, as it puts a strain on the kidneys which might be hurtful if fed to excess.

I should not care to be without alfalfa on the farm now. J. P. L.





## 730 times every year you use a Cream Separator

NO other machine or implement used on the farm receives anywhere near such constant use, nor is there any other farm machine or equipment with which quality of work means so much and first cost means so little.

If the separator runs hard, gets out of order or isn't easy to wash, it's a constant bother, and it only takes a very little loss of cream at each separation, when multiplied 730 times, to run into a good deal of money, very soon more than the original cost of the machine. But no matter how small the loss, it is too big a handicap for any cow owner to try to work with.

As a matter of fact, the men who know most about cream separators, the creamerymen, long ago came to the conclusion that the De Laval was the only machine they could afford to use. That's why 98% of the cream separators used in creameries and milk plants the world over are De Laval.

## All the more reason why you should buy a DE LAVAL

No matter where you go you will find the biggest and best dairy-men almost invariably are De Laval users. Experience has taught them that it is the best and most economical cream separator.

You don't have to experiment with cream separators any more because the men who are best able to judge as to the merits of the cream separator have already done that for you, and the result of their conclusion is evidenced by the practically exclusive use of the De Laval in creameries and milk plants and the fact that over 1,750,000 farm and dairy size De Laval—more than all other makes combined—are in daily use.

The nearest De Laval agent will be glad to set up a machine for you and arrange for payment of same as is most convenient. If you don't know the local De Laval agent, simply address the nearest main office as given below.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

**TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS ARYSHIRES**  
BACON EGGS CREAM  
"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM, I can Please you  
THOS. NOBLE = DAYSLAND, ALTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

### Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

#### NOTE ON INSURANCE PREMIUM

Q.—Last summer I took out a life insurance policy, giving my note for the amount of the premium, \$40. Since then I have been visited by hard times and can see no way to keep up my payments, and wishing to drop the thing I offered the company a fair amount to let me out. This they refused to do. Now if I refuse to pay anything and they enter suit, what chance have they of collecting. I own a homestead, purchased land, and \$1,200 worth of personal property?

H. W.

Deepdale, Man.

A.—If policy has already been issued and you have received the benefit of its protection for a time, and the note is a straight promissory note, you are liable for its amount.

Sometimes notes given for insurance contain a condition that upon failure to pay note at maturity the policy becomes void. Actions on such notes have been successfully defended on ground of failure or partial failure of consideration.

You are not obliged to continue your insurance and the most that can be collected is the \$40 premium.

#### CREDITOR'S CLAIM

Q.—A rents homestead to B, and B afterwards finds it unsatisfactory to work the land; so B then hires A to do the work on the land and pays him with a share of the crop. Can A's creditors seize or claim the crop in any way?

Sask.

ENQUIRER.

A.—A's creditors can seize A's share of crop. If creditors thought lease a scheme to delay them, they could ask court to declare it void; the result, of course, would depend on the facts shown at the trial.

#### CROP LIEN INVALID

Q.—A holds seed lien note against B for 1914 crop. B has sold all grain on land that the seed lien covers and has not paid his note, but would be willing to renew the lien on the same land for the 1915 crop. Would A be safe in accepting same or is a seed lien good only for the crop that it covers?

Sask.

—T.C.B.

A.—A lien note given on growing crop is invalid. Growing crop can be mortgaged or charged for the purchase price of seed grain only, and that must be done by way of chattel mortgage upon a special form with affidavit of bona fides, stating mortgage is given to secure purchase price of the seed sown to produce the crop and the crop must be sown within one year from the making of the mortgage. In the case mentioned A never had a valid lien on the crop, and cannot take a valid lien on a future crop to cover this indebtedness.

#### SASKATCHEWAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

Q.—What are the functions of the Local Government Board in Saskatchewan? Would like to know in what way they assist the farmers in rural municipalities by helping them, I mean to save money, to get schools or in any way better their condition. Where does this salary come from and what does it amount to?

J. W. VANDERGRIFF.

Sask.

A.—Editor, Guide: Replying to your letter asking what are the functions of the Local Government Board in this province. The board was created for the purpose of supervising all public borrowings, whether municipal, school or telephone, and they exercise their supervision by examining the purposes for which the money is wanted and the ability of the borrowers to make good if the loan is obtained. In these matters the board has full power to veto. Their salary comes from a percentage charged on the loans issued. The whole purpose underlying the appointment was to give absolute assurance to investors, and by giving such assurance to reduce

## A TREATISE on the Horse— FREE!

We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them.

### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, Splint, and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Curbs, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely and at small expense.

Read what James M. Thompson, Fraser Mills, B.C., writes: "Kindly send me one of your horse books. I have a Veterinary book which I paid \$5. for, but I believe I can get more satisfaction out of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at a uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, 6 for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist write us

Kendall's Horse Insurance 102  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont  
U.S.A.

## Clydesdales

The entire lot of choicely bred Clydesdales of the H. H. Horner estate are offered for sale. Among them are the famous breeding and show stallions: Nether Baron (Imp.) (9683) (13639), sire Baron of Buchivvie; Dunure Burns (Imp.) (11678) (14652), sire Baron of Buchivvie; Dunure Sparkling Hope (Imp.) (12711) (15813), sire Baron of Buchivvie; Dunduff Triumph (Imp.) (12710) (15801), sire Revelanta.

There are also a splendid lot of brood mares, sired by the following noted horses: Revelanta, Montrave Roland, Pride of Blacon, Sir Blundell, etc. Nearly all of these mares are safe in foal. This stock will be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. Come and see them, or write for particulars to A. H. HORNER, P.O. Box 32, Greelman, Sask.

## PERCHERON, BELGIAN and HACKNEY STALLIONS

For Sale on Easy Terms and Guarantee

Don't be confused in name and breed. The only "Graham" in Canada importing exclusively.

J. H. GRAHAM

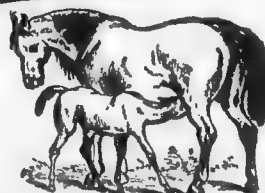
Corner of Avenue G and 21st Street  
SASKATOON  
Sask.

## Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berke. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

## Save Your Foals ...USE.

**Foaline**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED



Not a cure, but a preventive treatment. Given to pregnant mare for sixty days before foaling, procures immunity to the foal from JOINT-ILL. Write for pamphlet.

Money Refunded If It Fails

Price \$3.00 per bottle

Wallen Drug Co.

WINNIPEG CANADA



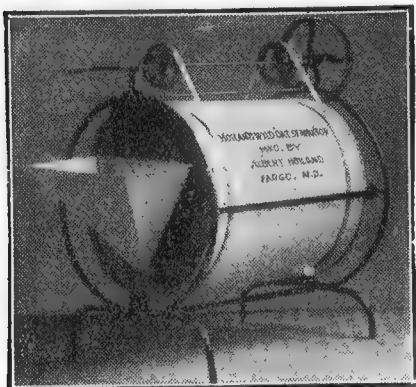
**SELDOM SEE**  
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosties, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.** 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

**Brandon Livestock Exchange**  
I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 each f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till March 31. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.  
**J. J. CLEGG, Mgr.** - Brandon, Man.

## HOILAND WILD OAT SEPARATOR



### 'As ye sow, so shall ye reap'

No farmer sows Wild Oats willingly; but only because unable to clean them out of his seed grain.

It is not difficult to take this robber weed out of Wheat, Rye, Flax or even Barley; but to separate Wild from Tame Oats of about the same size, shape and weight—"Aye, there's the rub."

The "Hoiland" is the only machine that successfully separates Wild Oats from Common Oats, and from other cultivated grain. It works on a different principle from all other separators.

Write for circular and prices to  
**Saska Manufacturing Co. Limited**  
SASKATOON, SASK.

## Co-operation Between Farmers and Factory

Why not buy direct from the Factory? We are manufacturers of high-grade, all pure Copper Duplex Cable Lightning Rods. Our system of selling direct to the consumer eliminates the jobber and erector, thus our prices are correspondingly low. We supply Rods with full equipment at about half the price asked by the jobber. Full instructions for erecting will be given on application. This work does not require an expert, simply go by our instructions. Many of our customers red their own buildings. Our reputation is in our goods. Address:

**Brandon Wire and Stamp Co.**  
Brandon - Man.

**Latest Book** "Profitable Poultry," finest published; 144 pages; 210 beautiful pictures; complete information in one volume; how to breed, hatch, feed by improved methods; describes the busy Poultry Farm with 53 varieties high quality pure-bred birds, including Runner ducks. Gives lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, grain sprouters, etc. This 50c book mailed for 3c silver.  
**BERRY'S POULTRY FARM,**  
Box 61 Clarinda, Iowa.

**ALBERTA INCUBATOR 140**  
RED WOOD  
DUTY AND FREIGHT PAID  
POULTRY PAYS WELL  
by using our famous Canada pioneer hatcher of 30 year experience. Its safe, easy, simple, a child can operate successfully.  
Our Factory Prices Save You Half.  
Specially adapted for Canada climate, heavy double walls, redwood natural color, dead air space, asbestos lined Copper Tank, self-regulating safety lamp all complete set up ready to run.  
15 YEAR GUARANTEE—TWO RATES TRIAL  
Write for free catalog. Read the facts. Then compare. Investigate, you will decide "Alberta".  
Alberta Incubator Company, Box 893, Mankato, Minnesota

the interest which the borrowers will have to pay.

**GEO. LANGLEY,**  
Minister of Municipal Affairs  
Regina, Feb. 15.

### STAY OF EXECUTION

Q.—During the last four years I have suffered loss, first by frozen crop, second by having my house and seed grain destroyed by fire, and on August 21, 1914, my crop was completely hailed out. These reverses put me up against it. I have had to mortgage my stock to keep going. I have 130 acres for crop in 1915 which, if good, will pull me out of my trouble. I am told I can place my crop in the sheriff's hands to pay my creditors in the fall, which will prevent them closing in on me before my crop is threshed. One mortgage was due last fall, 1914, the next April, 1915. Is there any such law to prevent seizure until a farmer gets his next crop?

### "ANXIOUS TO PAY"

A.—There is no way of placing your crop in sheriff's hands except having him seize it under execution, but this would not affect your chattel mortgages. There is no way of extending the time for payment under mortgages except by agreement with mortgagee. We would advise you to try to make arrangements with holder of mortgages if possible.

### EXTENSION OF TIME TO PAY

Q.—A loan company holds a mortgage due March 1. When I bought the quarter section three years ago and assumed the mortgage, they agreed to lift it for the cash, \$800, and a \$40 bonus. It belonged to my son. But before the correspondence, etc., was finished with a little delay, they wrote my banker to advise me to pay the debt according to the tenure of the mortgage. You know the hard times that have come to this part of Alberta. I own a half section here with a \$2,000 new house on it, a section near Ponoka and another half section in Nebraska, all good land and largely under cultivation; \$3,000 worth of lots in Los Angeles, \$2,000 loaned money in good hands, but the chance of collection in time is doubtful. I wish to know if the Alberta law will enable me to defer payment till I can raise a crop or make shift. There are no encumbrances on any of the property mentioned.

W. O. Alta.  
A.—There is no law in Alberta allowing extension of time for payment of moneys falling due under mortgages. If you were sued no doubt the court would grant you a few months to make payment and avoid foreclosure. A personal judgment could be obtained, however, and execution issued against your goods. We do not think the company holding mortgage will be hard on you, and we advise you to try and arrange for an extension of time. If the security is good, we feel sure you will have no difficulty in making such arrangements.

### DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE

Q.—Before November 1 last, I paid a mortgage on my farm. I have waited for the discharge of this mortgage for three months, the company claiming that they cannot furnish same until it comes back from the old country. I offered to pay the mortgage three years ago, but they would not accept the money, as the mortgage read for five years. Do you think that I run any risk of losing any or all my money paid to the company by waiting any longer for my release? Could they have charged me any overdue interest if I had refused to pay mortgage until they furnished me the release? They have sent me receipt of the amount.

T. H. P. Sask.

A.—This mortgage is in favor of private parties living in England. The trust company are merely agents. There is no danger of your losing the money paid. You have discharged the debt and cannot be made to pay again. If you do not receive formal discharge in reasonable time, you may sue mortgagees. If you had tendered money due under mortgage you could not be made pay interest after date of tender until given discharge.

## McKENZIE PURE SEEDS

## Feed Corn to Everything

### APPETIZING AND NUTRITIOUS

Cheapest Feed for Stock that can be grown

If it is Seeds, we have it. Everything for the Garden, Field and Lawn

PRICES QUOTED ARE ON QUANTITIES OF 10 BUSHELS OR MORE. USE STOCK NO. WHEN ORDERING

	Stock No.	Brandon Price	Calgary Price
Oat—Seger	E87	\$1.10	\$1.25
Oat—American Banner	Special	.95	.90
Oat—Abundance Regenerated	E84	.83	.85
Oat—Victory	E86	.85	1.00
Oat—Garton's No. 22	E85	.83	.85
Wheat—Marquis	Special	1.78	1.75
Wheat—Red Fife	Special	1.75	1.75
Corn—Northwestern Dent	3220	2.45	2.80
Corn—Longfellow	3221	2.10	2.45
Rye—Spring	3218	1.25	1.55
Flax—Common	3268	2.05	2.35
Potatoes—Early Ohio	E92	1.45	1.70

Add 25c. for Wheat Bags. Add 20c for Cotton Oat Sacks.

### Grasses and Clovers Mean Cheaper Feed

	Brandon Price	Calgary Price
Western Rye—Gold Standard	\$ 6.75	\$13.00
Western Rye—Gilt Edge	6.25	12.00
Brome—Gold Standard	7.75	15.00
Brome—Gilt Edge	7.75	14.50
Timothy—Gold Standard	8.00	11.00
Timothy—Gilt Edge	5.50	10.00
Clover—Common Red, G. S.	14.00	27.00
Clover—Common Red, G. E.	13.00	25.00
Clover—Alsike, G. S.	12.75	25.00
Clover—Alsike, G. E.	12.25	24.00
Alfalfa—Northern Grown, G. S.	13.50	26.50
Alfalfa—Northern Grown, G. E.	13.25	26.00
Alfalfa—Turkestan, G. S.	11.75	23.00
Alfalfa—Turkestan, G. E.	11.50	22.50

Bags 25c each.

### A Fine Garden Selection

	Price Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Beans—Golden Wax	.05			\$ .30
Beans—Matchless	.05			.35
Beet—Extra Early	.05	\$ .25		1.75
Beet—Covant Garden	.05		.10	1.35
Cabbage—Wakefield	.05		.35	
Cabbage—Winningsdt	.05		.30	
Carrot—Oxheart	.05		.20	1.50
Carrot—St. Valery	.05		.20	1.75
Celery—White Plume	.05		.85	
Corn—Peep o' Day	.05			.40
Cucumber—White Spine	.05		.15	1.30
Lettuce—Prairie Queen	.05		.25	
Lettuce—May King	.05		.20	
Lettuce—Iceberg	.05		.20	
Lettuce—White Cos	.05		.20	
Onion—Yellow Globe	.05		.20	1.85
Onion—Red Wethersfield	.05		.25	1.85
Parsley—Moss Curled	.05		.20	1.55
Parsnip—Manitoba Prize	.05		.20	1.35
Peas—Content	.05			.90

A postcard will bring our large illustrated catalogue of Vegetable Seeds, Grasses, Clovers, Alfalfa, Millets, Cyphers' Incubators, Planet Jr. Garden Tools, Poultry Supplies.

**A. E. McKenzie**  
Co. Ltd.

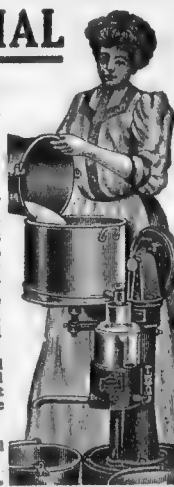
**BRANDON - CALGARY**  
Man. Alta.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

## \$15 95 SENT ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

**Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You** Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world.  
Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont.  
Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address,  
**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1210 Bainbridge, N. Y.**



## Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm and Baltic Alfalfa Seed grown in Alberta. The hardest seed known. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Grown in the driest portion of Alberta and is very drought resistant. Write for our Alfalfa Book and prices and samples.

**Southern Alberta Land Co. Ltd.**  
SUFFIELD, Alta. W. A. MCGREGOR, Supt. of Farms



# Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO  
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

## POULTRY

**FOR SALE—ORPINGTON BUFF AND WHITE,**  
best stock. J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man. 5-8

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—PURE—**  
early hatched. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-4

**FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**  
\$1.50 each; pullets, \$1.00. Magnus Wilson  
Gladstone, Man. 6-4

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**CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS FOR SALE**—8c lb.; also pure bred single comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, \$2 each. R. H. Henderson, Gainsboro, Sask. 10-2

**1 CAR NO. 1 SEED OATS—GARTON'S 22**—Germinated 98 per cent.; graded 2 C.W.; price, 70 cents in bulk. R. P. Gouhenour, Lashburn, Sask. 10-3

**MENSURY BARLEY, 95c; PREMOST FLAX,** \$1.75; Early Fortune millet, \$1.50, bags included. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man. 10-3

## THE VALUE OF CORN

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by one of the provincial departments of agriculture to the Winnipeg sub-section of the Canadian Bankers' Association, showing the value of corn as a fodder crop:

The benefits derivable to the western provinces from the introduction of corn as one of the standard crops, would come not merely from the fact that with the right varieties and proper cultivation a satisfactory yield of fodder corn is in nearly all areas as certain as that of any other successful crop, and the amount of fodder produced is greater than can be obtained from any other crop at present known, but also from the vastly more important reason that the growing of corn in the rotation of grain crops dispenses to that extent in all the more humid regions of the West with the necessity for summer-fallowing, and thus makes possible a profitable use of the land every year.

Straight grain growing is not only destructive of soil fertility but is further wasteful because it necessitates allowing a larger or smaller portion of a farmer's cultivated land to lie idle each year in summer-fallow. We gain just to the extent that we can dispense with the summer-fallow without decreasing subsequent yields.

Corn being a cultivated or hoed crop, cleans land from some weeds and the summer cultivation forms a mulch on the surface conserving later moisture, especially for the succeeding crop. Those who grow corn, particularly in the more humid regions, maintain that in the succeeding wheat crop they get less straw and as much grain of better quality than on summer-fallow.

To obtain the full benefit of corn growing a balancing of operations by a certain minimum of stock raising is necessary, and the experience of several of the neighboring States shows that corn growing always operates as an incentive to an increase of stock raising.

For these reasons, then, whenever corn is grown on an adequate scale in these provinces, the economic gain to the country will be considerable.

## Customs Officials Interference

Continued from Page 4

the invoice was made out, as usual, at the actual bona fide cost of the goods. The total amount payable before the goods could be taken out of the customs warehouse was thus \$553.06, compared with \$290.73, which was the charge on a shipment of the same value prior to February 6. Mr. Donovan had not been notified up to this time of any new ruling as to price he was to pay for his goods, and consequently he had had no opportunity of amending his invoices so as to comply with the new ruling. The first he heard of the matter was that he had been fined \$126.95 under the dumping clause, without having been given an opportunity of defending himself, and that he could not get the goods until he had paid duty at the increased rate, as well as the penalty. As a result everything that he has sold from that carload has meant a loss. In future, of course, prices will have to be raised to the consumer to compensate for the increased duty that has to be paid.

How about the gophers? It will soon be time to spread poisoned grain around. Have you bought your poison?

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TURKESTAN  
GRIMM'S  
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BACTERIA CULTURES FREE ON ALL ORDERS of 25 lbs. and over

The Winnings, with crops from our seed, in the Saskatchewan Three-Year Alfalfa Competition almost equalled those of all other competitors combined, and firmly upheld the excellence of our stocks.

Our "LION" brand of BROME GRASS, WESTERN RYE GRASS and TIMOTHY reigns supreme.

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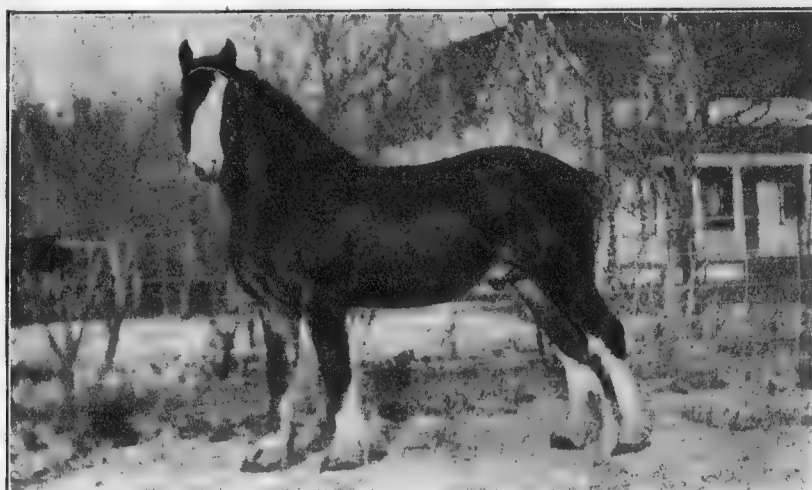
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



A LOT DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU SOW

## BRED IN CANADA



**FOR SALE—Clydesdale Stallion "Watalanta's Heir," 11502.** 1st in class, Championship and Sweepstakes at Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, 1913. 1st in class Dominion Fair, Brandon, 1913, and 1st and Reserve Championship, Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon, 1914. Rising 5 years old. Can be seen at farm, McKeivie Siding, G.N.R. Price, terms and full particulars from

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A splendid collection of Imported and Home-Bred Stallions and Mares for sale at bargain prices.

I have a first-class selection to choose from. Nine Clydesdale Stallions, two Percherons, one Hackney, one Coach, and one Standard bred, together with three Clydesdale and four Percheron mares; all young stock. Take advantage of cheap transportation at the time of the Brandon Bull Sale and visit my stable. There never was as good a future ahead of the horse-breeding industry. It will pay you to get the best. Inquiries promptly answered. Write or phone.

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THE HOME OF WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST HEREFORD HERD

REGISTERED BULLS ALWAYS FOR SALE

Write to FRANK COLLIOT, 636 11th Ave., West, CALGARY, ALTA.

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Good Seed Grain is the Great Question over the West

We have been choosing and selecting our stock of Grains since last September and can supply you with the best of seed Grains in the following varieties:

Oats—Banner	\$.85	Wheat—Marquis, splendid strain	\$1.75
Abundance	.85	Prelude	3.25
White Victory	.90	Barley—O.A.C. 21	1.00
Black Victor	.90	White Hulless and Beardless, splendid sample	1.50
Garton's "22"	.85		

We also quote Timothy from 8c to 11c per lb. Western Rye Grass at 12c per lb. Write us for anything you may require in Seeds, Onion Sets, Seed Grain, Flax Seed, also Stock Foods, Poultry Supplies, Incubators and Planet Junior Machines. The prices quoted are all F.O.B. Edmonton, remittance to accompany order. Kindly mention this advertisement.

**J. J. MURRAY & CO.**

Seed Merchants

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when Alabastine is applied to the walls. This beautiful modern flat-toned wall finish is sparkling alabaster rock, ground to a fine-grain powder. It has natural antiseptic qualities that destroy disease germs and banish vermin.

Alabastine can be put on by anyone, skilled or unskilled, covers well and spreads evenly without brush marks. Painters and decorators like to use it because of the pleasing effects obtained and all 'round satisfaction it gives.

Modern standards of taste require soft, flat tones—that walls constitute what they are intended for, suitable backgrounds. Here Alabastine is ideal and gives results superior to the most expensive methods at far less cost.

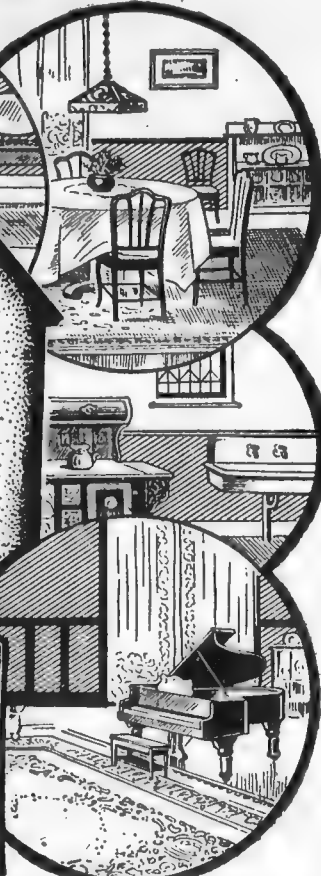
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The Alabastine Co., Ltd. Paris, Ontario

**CHURCH'S Cold Water**

# Alabastine



### THE SEED LAW

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade, seedsmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The Seed Control Act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seed must not be put on sale for the purpose of seeding without being plainly marked with the grade, namely, Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 in quality only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and indelible manner with the common name or names of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seed of cereals, flax, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have a germination of two-thirds of the percentage standard of vitality for good seed of the kind or be marked with the percentage that are capable of germinating. "Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seeds for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Calgary, Alta. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover; four ounces of red clover, alfalfa or seed of like size, and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples require postage, but are tested free of charge up to 25 in number for each person or firm.

### FARM PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Speaking before the Experimental Farm Superintendents recently assembled in convention at Ottawa, Geo. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, sounded a note which is of special interest at the present crisis in Canadian agriculture. In prefacing his address, he said: "Unfortunately, farming during the last ten years or more has been less attractive to young men of good ability and to capital than other industries in urban centres. The problem of farm labor has been an exceedingly perplexing one and in consequence farm systems have been modified so as to require the minimum of labor for the maximum yield of net returns. City industries have completely outbid the farm in the matter of labor, and it is probably true that at least one-third of city working men have had experience in farming. I would like to say to those men now that if the opportunities in the city looked brighter during the past ten years, the next ten years, in my judgment, assuredly belong to the farm, and the sooner they realize that the better for themselves and for all concerned."

### BRANDON BULL SALE

The breeders' annual sale of purebred bulls is this year being held in Brandon, on March 18, at the time of the boys' calf feeding competition, conducted by the Brandon winter fair board.

This annual sale provides an excellent opportunity for farmers wishing purebred sires to make their selection of animals contributed by prominent breeders at their own prices. Immediately preceding this sale a competition is held and prize ribbons awarded, thus affording an excellent opportunity for prospective buyers to compare the merits of the various entries before the sale commences.

The sale is conducted under very strict rules, under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association. All pedigrees guaranteed and furnished at the time of the sale. Intending purchasers should procure standard certificates when buying their railway tickets, and thus insure free return tickets.

The association undertakes to ship all animals at a uniform rate of \$3 a head to the purchasers' nearest station, within one hundred miles of Brandon, and render every assistance possible in caring for the stock. While most of the sixty-five bulls entered in the sale are Shorthorns of high average quality, there are eight or ten Angus bulls, two Herefords and a Holstein, besides two or three females. These sales have now been conducted for many years and are thoroughly established, and have become very popular for both breeders and buyers. Catalogs may be obtained from the secretary, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.



This is a real Packer, not a toy. It has standard wheels, surface or subsurface. It has the weight, but draft reduced by patent dust-proof roller axle.

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If not, you don't know what is meant by  
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We have, after years of study, made it possible for you to equip your plows with the most successful of all plow attachments. Thousands of farmers praise them. We help you to increase your yields, and are this season giving every customer on his first order, Campbell's Scientific Farmer for one whole year. We guarantee every shipment to give satisfaction, after a fair trial, or money refunded. Freight prepaid on all orders for two or more.



This is our Champion All-Steel Harrow Attachment. There are more of these in use than all other makes combined. Teeth set for any angle instantly by changing draw bolt in circle holes.

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Packer ..... \$20.00  
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King and Alexander, Winnipeg, Canada

## The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

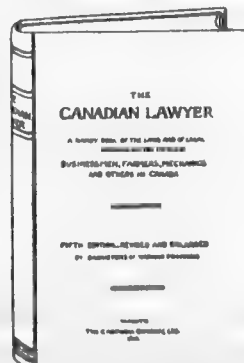
Avis est donne par le present que la campagne dite The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited demandera au Parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, un Acte modifiant le Chaptre 80 del' Acte du Parlement 1-2 Geo. V., autorisant la Campagne a preter des fonds aux clients et autres faisant affaires avec la campagne, et garantir la execution de contrats pa telles personnes, et aussi permettre a la campagne de faire des operations mercantiles d'apres le principe de co-operation.

DATE a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de  
Decembre A. D., 1914.

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and ROBINSON,  
Solliciteurs de la requerante

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## The Canadian Lawyer



Is the title of a book which has been prepared for the very purpose of giving farmers information that will assist them to keep out of lawsuits. It will not make a lawyer out of a farmer, but it will help to protect the farmer against the sharp practice of agents, or anyone else, who would like to get him into a tight corner.

This book is just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for for some time. It gives the most important provisions of the laws of Canada and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The information is given in simple every-day language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law, without engaging the services of a lawyer and paying him from \$5 to \$10 each time for a little bit of ordinary advice.

Every farmer loses a lot of time, and more or less money, during the course of his career, because he is usually unacquainted with his legal rights and the proper method of redress. Half of the lawsuits before the courts are brought about because some person is ignorant of a simple fact of law which he should have known. In addition to this most valuable information on the various laws, this book also gives definite information and simple but correct forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would have occasion to use.

Chattel mortgages and bills of sale are explained fully, how to make them, the law in regard to them, and when to use them. Similar information is given on checks, lien notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts and wills. This book also instructs farmers on exemption from seizure of debts; the law in regard to line fences; the law in regard to naturalization; the law of partnership; how to have inventions patented and the law in regard to powers of attorney; the law in regard to the succession duties; how to protect; the use and form of powers of attorney; the law in regard to the Torrens system, which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to prepare land transfers under the Torrens system, which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to trust and trustees, and practically everything else that a farmer would require to study.

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If your present herd is not quite up to standard BUY A GOOD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL and he will transform the poorest herd into a profitable one within four or five years. The pure-bred sire is the corner-stone of the dairy industry. Or buy a few good registered females and reach the goal of success more quickly.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, ST. GEORGE, ONT.



## The Soil and the Seed

Continued from Page 9

normal height, according to the variety sown, from 4 to 5 feet high. The heads were exceptionally large, many of these selected strains having heads that had 9 to 13 rows of spikelets with 4 to 6 grains in a single spikelet. The grains were of remarkable size and fully developed. These were wheat varieties, and the same applied to the oats and barleys. The planting of the seed at the above mentioned distance apart did not affect the maturity, as many of these plots were harvested on July 26 to 28 and August 5, and the others later, according to the time they were seeded. The first mentioned was seeded on April 16. Some varieties of wheat that were seeded on June 3 matured in good time and season, uninjured by frost and drought. The lesson to be taken from the above is that the seed was sound and good and the seed bed warmed and aerated before seeding. It was all hand selected seed, each seed had an equal opportunity to develop and was sown at a uniform proper depth. Conditions being favorable early in the season, the growth was rapid and vigorous, and despite the fact that less than two inches of rain fell from the end of May until after harvest, they all held their own and came to maturity early. And, while no means was taken to ascertain yields, it was apparent that the yield would promise very heavy.

In the larger  $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre seed plots the yield also was good and the plants held on thruout the drought in a remarkable manner. Marquis wheat, in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre plot, yielded 44 bushels per acre. An  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre plot of a special selected strain of Marquis yielded 50 bushels per acre. Victory oats, in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre plot on breaking, 78 bushels per acre. O.A.C. barley,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre plot on breaking, 48 bushels. The breaking did not hold the moisture as well as the summer-fallow. The above is not an isolated case or confined to the past season of heat and drought.

Now I wish to express a word of caution here, and do not wish to mislead any grain grower by advising him to sow thinly, as we can lay down no hard and fast rule as to the amount of seed to sow. Districts vary so much with regard to the soil and seasons, but it is a good rule to go by to sow as thinly as possible, providing one may expect to bring the crop to maturity in good season. Every farmer should know his district and his soil, and act accordingly. When we can bring every grain grower to realize the importance of sowing sound, well graded, uniform, clean seed so that every seed will grow, and have grain drills that will deposit the seed at equal distances apart in the drill rows, we will have an increased yield, a surer crop, and grain of a higher quality.

This next harvest will have a great bearing on the welfare of every grain grower, and it is to their interest to make every effort on their part to help increase the average yield by making haste slowly when the spring opens, by paying attention to all the essential details in preparing the soil for the seed and the seed for the soil. We are advised on every hand to seed a larger acreage this season, and the danger may be that many acres will be sown that are not in condition to grow a satisfactory crop. We must not forget the fact that because the prospect for high prices looks good at the present time and because there may be need for our

grain, this will not ensure a crop or prevent a crop failure. It will be a good policy to look ahead or there may be little land left to summer-fallow to conserve moisture for the next season. It will be wise to look farther ahead than the season of 1915.

### ABOUT AUTOMOBILE TIRES

The service men obtain from tires is directly proportional to the degree of care and attention they give to them. Some have obtained as high as 17,000 miles from a single casing. Upon investigating, it is invariably found that the men who get most out of their tires are the ones who are most careful about keeping them inflated to the proper pressure. They are the ones who do not overload their tires, who do not allow them to stand in grease and oil, who do not run in car tracks or over rough roads more than absolutely necessary.

It is impossible to estimate what the mileage of a tire should be, simply because you cannot reduce human care to a common denominator. Every man drives a car with a different degree of care. And road conditions play a large part in determining tire life. A tire that would last long on smooth city asphalt would deteriorate much more rapidly if driven upon rough country roads.

However, if given the right degree of care, tires under all conditions everywhere would last much longer. If tire users could only go through a factory and see the skill, the time, the labor and thought that is put into the tires, they would then appreciate that the well-balanced pneumatic tire is a wonderful organism which is worthy of their careful attention.

When men shall have learned to appreciate the finer points of their motors, and the finer points of their tires, it will mark a great day for the automobile industry. For then, men will put oil in their gears and air in their tires, and the petty motor car annoyances—which are for the most part avoidable—will be done away with.

### Experience is Costly

Most men learn about their cars from experience which is entirely too costly. Education, rather than costly experience, is what is needed. It is the manufacturer's duty to educate the dealer; and it is the dealer's duty to teach the consumer. The dealer should take care of his customer before he has trouble rather than afterwards, altho he should do both. Never before in the history of the industry have dealers displayed such willingness to give "service" as they do today. This is doubtless due to the fact that manufacturers everywhere are joining in their efforts to have consumers obtain the utmost service.

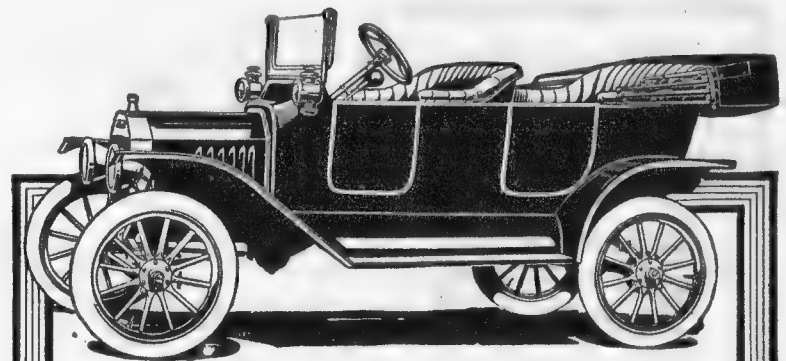
The breadth of view of the men in the automobile industry was brought out at the automobile dealers' convention in Indianapolis, when it was resolved that "service" should be the ideal of the industry. It is pleasant to note that men in the industry, altho some are in a sense competitors, are all working with each other, for the good of the business, and for the benefit of the ultimate consumer.—Dakota Farmer.

### Fruit Growing on the Prairies

Continued from Page 8

first few years until the latter begin to bear. By this arrangement we think the trees are benefited, as there is then very little danger of the snow being blown from around the trees in the winter, thus lessening the danger from root killing, a trouble fruit trees are sometimes liable to in a winter of light snowfall. On the other hand, should the snow pile high around the fruit trees, care should be taken to tramp it around the trees a number of times during the winter, by so doing the danger of breaking down by the weight of the snow in spring is largely overcome.

First Modern Parent—Aren't your two children something of a problem?" Second Modern Parent—"Yes, indeed. They go away to school for 38 weeks, to camp for 10, and that leaves four whole weeks when I don't know where to send them."—Life.



"MADE IN CANADA"

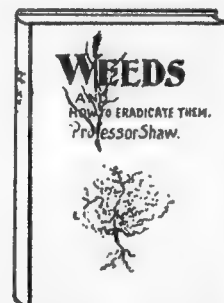
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## WEEDS And How To Eradicate Them

By PROFESSOR THOMAS SHAW



The most complete and up-to-date manual on weeds published in this Country. The matter it contains is all based on the long personal experience of the author and on the most recent publications of the experiment stations. The methods of eradication are clearly stated, simple and concise, yet complete and effective. A full discussion of spraying to kill mustard and other weeds in grain fields is included in the new edition. Another new feature is the complete index, by which the methods of eradicating any particularly troublesome weed can be instantly located.

LIST OF CONTENTS:—Prevalence of weeds, the evils which arise from the presence of weeds, the possibility of destroying weeds, agencies concerned in the distribution and propagation of noxious weeds, methods and principles generally applicable in the destruction of weeds, specific modes of eradicating weeds of the Thistle family, methods of eradicating weeds of the Mustard family, eradication of the Weedy Grasses, specific modes of eradicating miscellaneous troublesome weeds.

A few of the important weeds discussed: Canada Thistle, Sow Thistle, Burdock, Ox-eye Daisy, Plantain, Bindweed, Wild Mustard, False Flax, Frenchweed, Foxtail, Wild Oats, Russian Thistle, Ragweed, Kinghead, Buckhorn, Corn Cockle, Wild Carrot, Wheat Thief, Wild Buckwheat, and many others. This book should be read by everyone interested in the destruction and extermination of weeds.

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BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Bruce's "A" Vegetable Collection, 6 pkts. different varieties, our selection, for 25c.

Bruce's "B" Vegetable Collection, 12 pkts. different varieties, our selection, for 50c.

Bruce's "C" Vegetable Collection, 11 pkts. different varieties and 1/2 lb. each, Beans, Corn and Peas, our selection, for 75c.

FREE—Our handsomely illustrated 112-page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1915. Send for it.

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Durable and  
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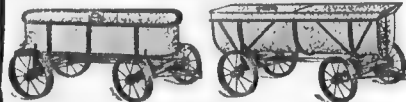
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ALL LUMBER ORDERS  
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED AS  
FOLLOWS:

**Grain Growers' Grain Co.**  
Limited  
Winnipeg - Man.

## Canada's National Policy

Continued from Page 7

port duties taxes the home consumer. For that reason, I repeat, retaliation is a dangerous blunderbuss, apart altogether from the fact that experience shows it to be much more likely to provoke a war of tariffs than to secure the abolition of the foreign import duties. We must all admit that Free Trade on both sides is better than Free Trade on our side only. But if the foreigner will persist in a mistaken fiscal policy, that is no reason why we also should do so. Surely half a loaf is better than no bread.

### The British Preference

But it may be said that whatever the economic weaknesses of the "national policy" of Protection, it has this great political advantage that it enables Canada to give a preference in her markets to the products of the mother country, and thus to supplement the intangible bonds of sentiment by the ties of material interest. It is, however, hardly necessary to remind you that this policy of preference is, as it has always been, largely a make believe. It has not been effective for its professed purpose. It has not turned a greater share of Canada's import trade into the hands of the British. Under it the rate of increase of Great Britain's trade with Canada has not been much greater than that of France and several other countries, while it has been very much less than that of the United States. In this connection it is rather amusing to notice that Canada's rejection of reciprocity with the United States in 1911 is supposed by many to have been dictated by her loyalty to the Empire, yet in the following calendar year (1912) her imports from the United States increased by nearly 26 per cent.

The truth is that the fraction of Canada's trade with the United States or other countries which any possible tariff preference could divert to Great Britain, is, at the best, very small. And, as we know, the preference does not give, and was never meant to give, to British trade an advantage such as would admit of serious competition with the protected "infant" industries of Eastern Canada. Still less have the powers that guide the commercial policy of the Canadian government ever dreamt of granting to Great Britain what she gives to them and to all the world, namely, Free Trade, in the sense of taxation of imports for revenue only and not for protection. That, however, I am glad to see, is the policy of the Grain Growers. But even Free Trade with Great Britain can only be described as economically sound policy if it is to be regarded as a half-way house on the road to Free Trade with all the world. I have no faith in a policy which seeks, in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's phrase, to force trade "against the laws of nature and geography."

But, whatever may be thought of Canada's policy of trade preference, this much must be said: She has never sought to make it conditional on the adoption by Great Britain of a policy differentiating in favor of her goods and against imports from foreign countries, as "tariff reformers" in Great Britain have so often suggested. However illusory and ineffective the preference may have been made at the instigation of the protected interests, it was meant by the Canadian people as a genuine offering on the altar of Imperial sentiment. And Canada at least has never sought to make reciprocity in trade preference the measure or condition of her loyalty to the Empire. She has all along recognized that the economic test of Imperial unity is an utterly false one, and that the bonds of the Empire are other and stronger than those of mere material interest. We cannot sound the depths of the loyalty of the over-sea dominions with an economic plumb line. Great Britain's hold over the dominions is certainly not due to their perception of its economic advantages to them. The average Manitoba farmer, for example, while thoroughly loyal, must often, under present conditions, be keenly conscious of its economic disadvantages. In my opinion, they do a great dis-service to the cause of the Imperial connection who seek in any way to associate it with the

maintenance of the present Protectionist policy in Canada.

### Practical Abuses

Even in the exceptional cases in which Protection might be plausibly defended in theory—such as the case of young industries in new countries—it is nevertheless always practically expedient to adhere to the broad rule of taxation for revenue only. For once you deviate from this broad principle of Free Trade—once you grant temporary protection to some promising "infant"—you are soon met by plausible pleas for similar concessions to others. Then your original favorite discovers that by giving protection to these you have in some way injured it, say by raising the price of the raw material it uses, for the manufactured product of one industry is the raw material of others. By way of compensation, more protection is demanded. Thus, as Fawcett says, "Fire is not more certain to spread amongst inflammable material than is Protection, when once sanctioned, to embrace a constantly increasing number of industries within its influence." Moreover, the "tomorrow" when the protective duties can be taken off never comes—is, in fact, in the opinion of the protected industries themselves, more remote than ever. At the present day, in the United States and in Canada also, you have numerous industries that have grown hoary with age, yet still proclaim that they are promising "infants," needing the feeding bottle of Protection, with only a little more milk in the shape of higher duties.

### The Moral Effect

Every readjustment of the tariff thus becomes the occasion of a struggle by interested groups for supremacy in the legislature, and the outcome is that wretched system of "log rolling" and "wire pulling" with which the United States is familiar. It destroys the purity of public life. It poisons the political and social atmosphere. Protection under modern industrial conditions requires for its success an all-wise and omnipotent despotism; it is utterly inconsistent with a democratic regime. And further, the increasing complexity of industry, especially in view of the well known "red tape" of government methods, renders its wise guidance by the state an increasingly hopeless task. The finance minister says: "The tariff of a protective country is a structure, one part being dependent upon another part." A glance at the Canadian tariff itself shows it in very truth to be a fearful and wonderful structure, fashioned with reference to every interest but the commonweal. Even agriculture is considered, for are we not told that while the average rate of duty upon dutiable goods is 26 per cent., the duties upon agricultural implements are chiefly 17½ to 20 per cent., and in the case of harvesters, reapers and mowers the rate is reduced to 12½ per cent. Governmental interference with industry inevitably checks that tendency to variation, which is the principle of all progress. "The statesman," says Adam Smith, "who should attempt to direct private people in what manner they ought to employ their capitals, would not only load himself with a most unnecessary attention, but assume an authority which could safely be trusted, not only to no single person, but to no council or senate whatever, and which would nowhere be so dangerous as in the hands of a man who had folly and presumption enough to fancy himself fit to exercise it."

The most pernicious of all results of Protection in modern times is the growth of trusts and combines, which bleed the farmer both as producer and consumer. It is the irony of fate that governments should now be struggling to chain these monsters which they themselves, in their folly and presumption, have called into being. Protective legislation creates the trusts, whose mischievous activity in turn calls for further legislation.

The Canadian national policy, in fact, shelters class legislation of the worst type. Governments, under the shelter of the high ideals of national strength, have, in effect, revived on behalf of the combines the old right enjoyed by the feudal barons of the Middle Ages—the right of private taxa-



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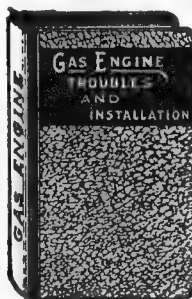
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tion—the right, in other words, to plunder the people.

#### The Money Power

The growth of the money power and its influence on governments is one of the most serious evils of modern times. The government of an aristocracy may be bad, but the hidden influence on government of an unscrupulous plutocracy is many times worse. Under its influence the government's need for revenue is made the cloak for a system of customs duties which really sacrifice revenue to entirely different, and indeed, inconsistent ends.

As we have already seen, import duties in general fall on the home consumer. And where, as in Canada, professedly revenue duties are levied really for protection, the home consumer fares even worse—very much worse, for the duties are levied at a rate far in excess of what is required for revenue purposes. It is, too, the most wasteful way of raising revenue; for protective duties, in so far as they are really protective, are not, generally speaking, productive of revenue. They, at all events, take far more out of the pocket of the taxpayer—the consumer—than they bring into the public treasury of the state. The consumer pays a price raised by the amount of the duty, and practically more than that amount, on every unit consumed, while only the fraction imported yields a revenue to government. The balance, of course, and in some cases it is all but the merest fraction, goes to swell the profits of the protected producers.

Under this system, the government, having spent large sums of the taxpayers' money—I say the taxpayers' money because the government does not get its revenue like manna from Heaven—having spent large sums in stimulating immigration and placing people on the land, the government under this system, then allows them to be fleeced by the protected producers. The fleece may not be very abundant at first, but it is never allowed to grow, for it is being continually submitted to the shears. By heavy taxation of the necessities and moderate comforts of life, the cost of living is raised. A higher cost of living means higher cost of labor, and this in turn raises the cost of production of the farmers' wheat and other products. By taxation of machinery and instruments of production the cost of production to the farmer is further raised. Yet this government asks you to break more land, and increase your output, and so assist the cause of the Empire in this emergency. Surely the simplest and most direct road to that goal would be the placing of the necessities of life and agricultural machinery on the free list.

I have shown that the sacrifice of revenue would be as nothing to the gain to the farmers, and thru them to the community in general, for the farming industry is the economic backbone of Canada. It is the one great industry that needs no bolstering at the public expense. And its prosperity would soon call into being other natural and unbolstered industries to supply its wants. Protection is never needed save for industries that are not wanted.

#### The Income Tax

Any temporary loss of revenue, however involved in the abolition of these duties, may be much more than made good by the institution of a far more equitable system of taxation in the shape of the Income Tax.

I have been told that the idea of an income tax is not popular in Canada. None of us keenly desire to have our incomes taxed. But if we look below the surface we see at once that, by means of high prices of necessities, such as clothing and the instruments of production, the present system levies really an exorbitant tax, and an unequal tax on incomes, and more especially on the income of the farmer.

Moreover, if we are ever to rid ourselves of the protectionist system with all its abuses, it will, I believe, be by the substitution of the income tax. In Great Britain, Peel and Gladstone both used the income tax most effectively as a weapon to assist them in abolishing the old protective system and substituting for it the present system of free trade, or taxation for revenue only. It

was his skillful use of the income tax that enabled Gladstone to make his triumphant "sweep—summary, entire, and absolute—of what are known as manufactured articles from the face of the British tariff." Again, the income tax has played a similar part in the recent reduction of protective duties in the United States. The sooner it is called to our aid in Canada, the better it will be for the economic prosperity of the community. An income tax levied on incomes in excess of what is necessary to obtain the essentials of family life, and levied, too, on a sharply progressive scale on the larger incomes, is, I believe, the most equitable, and at the same time the most productive of all taxes. It lays the burden of government on the citizens in proportion to their faculty or ability to pay and it brings in a certain and calculable revenue to the treasury of the state. It is, I am convinced, for us the one effective alternative to the continuance of the present system which taxes the necessities of life and the tools of the worker, and that not in the interest of the state, but primarily in the interest of private individuals—a system which is economically as it is morally indefensible.

The institution of the income tax would mean the speedy end of a system under which fiscal legislation is manipulated in the interest of special classes, and the substitution of legislation in the interest of the nation as a whole; and on that in the long run the prosperity of every class within the nation depends.

#### WHO SENT THE MONEY?

In sending subscriptions or other letters to The Guide, subscribers should be very careful to give their correct name and post office address in every letter. We frequently receive postal notes, money orders, or currency with nothing to indicate who sent the money or where it is from. At the present we have \$22.35, received in small amounts, which we cannot place, as follows:

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We have 25 cents in cash for a poultry book from Eli, Man., but cannot trace the sender.

We have 20 cents in stamps for booklets, but have neither name nor post office address.

We have 25 cents in cash for Farmers' Tanning Guide, with neither name nor address attached.

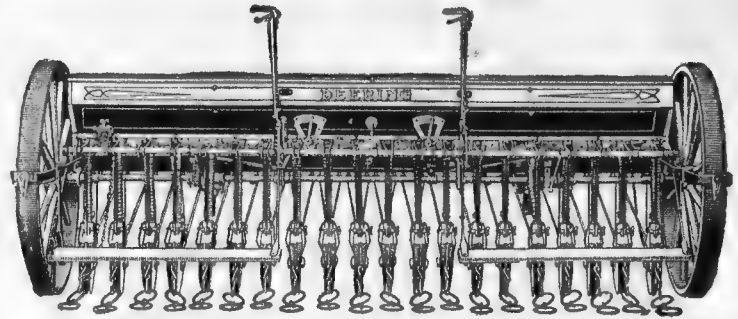
In each of these cases where we can find the post office mark on the envelope, or on the money order, or on the postal note, we always apply to the postmaster, but so far we have not located any of these items. From time to time we get vigorous complaints because we have not credited money received or have not forwarded books ordered, and upon investigation we often find that the money was received all right, but we had no information as to who sent it. If any person can trace any of these items or give us any information in regard to them, we shall be very glad to have it.

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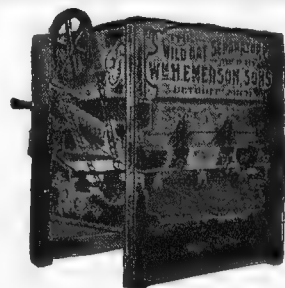
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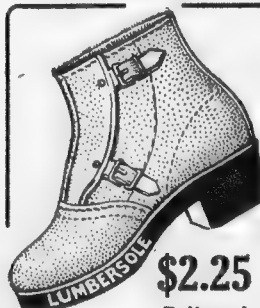
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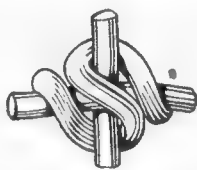
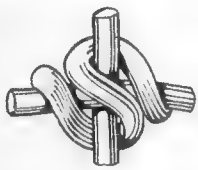


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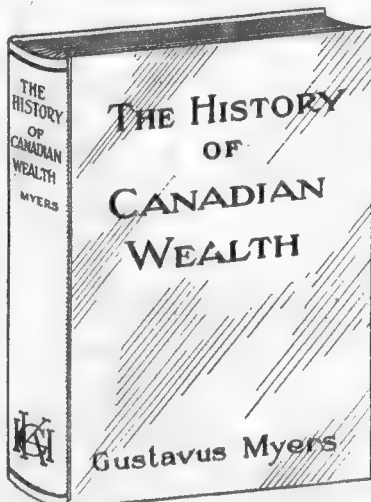
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Myers proves beyond a doubt that many of our greatest Canadian fortunes were founded on graft and he names the families without fear or favor. The era of railway rule and the appropriation of our coal, timber and public lands is exhaustively dealt with. Any person who wants to know the secret of why there are multi-millionaires in Canada and also paupers will understand it pretty clearly after reading the "History of Canadian Wealth." The book contains 337 pages, and is attractively bound in blue cloth covers. Post Paid, \$1.60.

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

## Making a House a Home

The ambition to build up an ideal, permanent farm home is one which is worthy of a man's best efforts and is one which calls for great industry, patience and good taste. In the best sense of the word, a house, no matter how large and well built it may be, standing out alone on the bare prairie, cannot be called a home. With the thought of the external surroundings of a home we associate the idea of trees and shrubs and flowers. Trees planted around the home are of value in many ways. They are of aesthetic value, beautifying the landscape and adding to the enjoyment and variety of life on the prairie. In this way they are an asset to the community. Then they are also of commercial value. They afford shelter from storm to the garden, stock and buildings. Plantations may be made which will provide firewood and posts. They also materially enhance the worth of a farm. In the majority of cases, if a man wished to sell his farm he would be well repaid for the time spent in planting wind-breaks.

In regard to the position in which wind-breaks should be placed, no hard and fast rules can be laid down. There are so many different ways in which the buildings are placed in relation to the main roads, knolls, sloughs, ravines, etc., all of which affect the shape of the windbreak, that special consideration must be given to the location of the shelter belts on each farm. On my farm the house and other buildings are placed in a ten-acre enclosure with the road on the east side. The ground where the buildings are situated is only slightly elevated. My plan is to plant a shelter belt on the south, west and north sides with a row of trees two rods apart on the east side and a belt of one row to serve as a screen between the house and barns. In addition to this general plan, there will be such planting of shrubs, single trees and groups of trees as the scheme develops, as will, in my opinion, add to the beauty and protection of the home and garden. To those about to commence the planting of wind-breaks, I would like to suggest that they be placed not too near the buildings—at least thirty yards away—and that a liberal area of ground be enclosed so that there will be ample room for future developments.

A great many farmers who are fully convinced of the desirability of planting shelter belts are deterred from making a start for fear they will not be successful. If the following simple directions are followed, there need be no fear of failure in any part of the Canadian West.

### Preparation of the Land

It is desirable to have a large amount of moisture stored up in the soil before the trees are planted. If this is done the small trees will root and thrive for some time after being planted even should rain be delayed. Under no circumstances should trees be planted on stubble land. For old land I would recommend summer-fallow ground and for new land, particularly in the drier districts. I would advocate breaking the land deep and keeping it well worked the first year. The second year back-set it seven or eight inches deep and keep well cultivated. The third year only surface cultivation is necessary before planting. By treating the land in this way the moisture of two seasons is stored, the sod is well rotted and the grass is killed.

It is best to plant only hardy, well-tried varieties. The following varieties will be found most useful for shelter belts: Manitoba maple, green ash, American elm, cottonwood, acute leaf willow, and Russian poplar. The larch or tamarac and Scotch pine should be tried, and the mountain ash and some varieties of birch are useful for ornamental purposes. The Manitoba maple is a hardy tree, a rapid grower, leafs out early in the spring and should have a large place in any tree plantation. The ash is a beautiful tree; stands transplanting well, but makes a slower growth than the maple. It leafs out late in the spring and the leaves drop early in the fall. The elm is particularly suitable for avenue planting. The cottonwood

and Russian poplar make a rapid growth but are not considered long-lived varieties.

### How to Plant

The trees should be planted four feet apart each way, and a main shelter belt should have at least four or five rows of trees. Planting should be done when the ground commences to warm up in the spring, say, about the 15th to 20th of May. My method in planting is to plow out a furrow, then come back with the plow in the same furrow, throwing the dirt out in the opposite direction and getting down to a good depth. Have the trees along in a pile half filled with muddy water. Plant the trees a little deeper than they were in the nursery. If necessary, in order to do this, make a hole with a sharp stick. Straighten out the rootlets and place fine, moist earth around them, and tramp solidly. I would emphasize planting the trees firmly. Fill in the space between the trees in whatever way you find the handiest. It is preferable to plant when the weather is dull or in the evening; in any case, care should be taken not to allow the furrow to dry out before the trees are planted. Willow cuttings should be planted by making a hole in a slanting direction in the ground with a dibble or sharp stick. Place the cutting in this opening, leaving about one inch projecting and tramp firmly. A number of successful tree plantations are made by planting the tree seeds. The seed should be sown about the 15th of May, in drills one and a half to two inches deep.

The first thing to do when you get your trees planted is to protect them from stock by placing a fence around them. Cultivate between the rows as often as is necessary to keep down weeds and have a fine mulch for the retention of moisture. Cultivate until the trees get too large to admit of being scuffled without injury. Then for any weeds which are along the line of the row of trees or have been missed by the cultivator, I am afraid I cannot recommend anything but to roll up the shirt sleeves and use the hoe.

Sask.

W. H. H.

### WEED SEEDS IN SOILS

The presence of weed seed in soils under different systems of culture and cropping should be suggestive to farmers. An investigation being conducted by the Seed Branch, Ottawa, shows an Alberta field one year down to timothy and alsike after barley, without summer-fallow for eight years previously, to contain 20,240 weed seeds in a surface square yard, one inch deep. Practically the same number were found in the same volumes of soil from two to three inches deep and from five to seven inches deep. A field which had been under a good system of cultivation and rotation, contained 4,984 weed seeds in a square yard of the surface soil and 3,020 in each of the other depths.

Samples taken along a road fence in Saskatchewan showed weed seeds at the rate of 136,833 per square yard of surface soil, 1,812 at a depth of from two to three inches and 906 at five to seven inches. These results indicate that the wind is a factor in spreading weeds, especially on the prairie.

Some methods of weed control in the prairie provinces are: Prevention of their seeding both in cultivated and waste lands, use of soiling crops as for destruction of wild oats, spring cultivation to destroy growing weeds, after-harvest cultivation, summer-fallowing, sowing clean seed. Land so foul with weeds as to be unprofitable for grain crops should be seeded to permanent pasture for a period of years.

Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Mr. Manley: "Well, my dear. I've had my life insured for \$5,000.

Mrs. Manley: "How very sensible of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go."—Pathfinder.





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Finally, how would you like to spend your spare time, in this perfectly happy life?

Now, like good children, tell me the whole truth, and don't be afraid that I will scold you for not wanting the right things. The only thing that I want just now is to find out just exactly how my Young Canadians would like to live, if they could live exactly as they pleased.

Please write this down in pen and ink as pleasingly as you can, and be sure to write on only one side of the paper.

Generally we ask you to have your teacher or one of your parents certify that the letter is your own work, but if you should be afraid that you would be laughed at for the things you put in it, then send it to me direct. I promise not to laugh or make fun of anything you send.

Letters should be addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Any boy or girl under seventeen years may contribute.

Prizes of three thrilling story books will be given for the best three stories submitted. Write today.

DIXIE PATTON.

### THE PYGMIES OF AFRICA

In Africa, away in the forests in the very warm part, there are little people who are called pygmies, because they are so small. In fairy stories they are known to be about a foot high, and the children about as big as one's thumb, but of course they never could be quite so small as this. The real pygmies are about four feet tall. They are little brown creatures and have a lot of hair. Their hair is not really curly, but it is in tight little frizzes all over their heads. All they wear in this warm country is a cloth, girdled around their loins.

These little people have very funny houses. They are the shape of a beehive and are covered over with sticks and leaves. The door is about a foot high and just wide enough for the people to crawl in. Their beds are made of sticks stuck in the ground and other sticks laid on top. Here they sleep soundly all the night. Sometimes when the men are far from home they will sleep under a bush, never fearing an intruder of any kind.

It hardly seems possible that such little people could be very brave, but they really are. For instance, they will attack an elephant. I have heard that they are very quick with their arrows. They first fire at the animal's eyes, and after he is blind they fire till he drops down dead.

The things they make of the animals when they do kill them are as follows: They sometimes eat the flesh and sell the hide. The tusks are sent away and often we get knives and forks of which the handles are ivory. Arrow points are made of ivory, too; also the keys of our pianos are made of ivory and are smooth and white.

Another way they have of killing animals is digging pits and covering them with brush and soft mud, into which the animal falls and is then the pygmies' victim.

The food of these creatures is mostly bananas. Bananas grow very plentifully in the forests. When the pygmy sees a bunch of bananas he would like to have, he shoots his arrow thru the stalk and leaves it. When the owner sees it, he does not touch that bunch. The pygmies do not pay the owner in money the way we do, but when he takes the bananas he leaves a package of meat. I think he must be an honest little being.

Altho these little pygmies are very small, they are feared greatly by the white men who live around. I like the pygmies.

JESSIE ELLIOTT.

Age 12 years.

### IN SCOTLAND

We left St. Louis on the first day of June, via C.P.R. to Quebec, and there we boarded the Grampian, which was leaving for Glasgow. The ocean at this time of the year is usually very calm. The trip across with the nice sea air and the thoughts of seeing something we had never seen before made us very happy, but restless. However, we sighted land after ten days' sailing. The voyage up the River Clyde was very interesting, with all its shipbuilding yards and large factories.

Our friends were waiting when the boat pulled into dock. After a day's rest we started off sight seeing.

First we visited Kelvin Grove Park. It is situated in the centre of Glasgow. The flowers were very pretty, all beautifully arranged in little beds. Then we walked thru the rustic bridge to the waterfall. From there we went to the museum, which is full of curiosities. Leaving the museum and park we arrived at the zoo, where we spent two hours looking at the animals.

Next day we left Glasgow for Moffat. This place is noted for its mineral baths and fresh mountain air. It has a population of 2,500 people. It is only a summer resort for tourists. The eighteen hole golf course is a great attraction. The course itself is built on a plateau on six hills.

In Scotland the waters are pretty well supplied with trout. The ruins of old Roman castles are very interesting. There are quite a number of these in the surrounding district.

Leaving Moffat we visited Dumfries. We visited Robert Burns' grave there. We also saw the bird of paradise, which was very beautiful.

Leaving there we returned to Glasgow. On our way back our train was wrecked, no one killed except the fireman.

Our trip ended too soon for me, as I enjoyed being there very much. We arrived home safely, and I would not mind taking another trip.

This is the place I am fond of reading and hearing about.

EVELYN GRACE LEMOINE.  
St. Louis Guilbert, Man. Age 13.

### A QUICK JOURNEY

One day last spring I made up my mind that I would go to Africa. I got up and got food enough for the trip. Then I went to a town where there was a train. When I got on I heard the whistle blow, and the train started.

When I got to my station I got a buggy and two horses and started off. I ate ten dinners, ten breakfasts and nine suppers. There were lots of birds and trees.

The roads were good all the way. When I got nearer I could see black men working in the fields. Just then I saw some prairie chickens and shot ten. I went on a little farther and I shot a wild rabbit and two geese.

CLAIR B. MABEE,  
Carbon, Alta. Age 10 years.

You will find that you need a boat as well as a train, my dear, to go to Africa. Ask mother about it.

DIXIE PATTON.

### A TRIP TO GERMANY

Germany is my favorite country. I was to Germany. I was to Hamburg. Hamburg is a large city. There are huge buildings. They are all made of bricks. I saw lovely stores, nice and clean. I was to the vegetable market. I saw funnily dressed women, called vierlaenderin. They sold vegetables, fruit and flowers. I saw very nice fruit, and I ate some, too. The prices are very low. I saw lots of things more, I believe that my story is getting too long and I shall have to close it.

SUSIE WEGENER,  
Marcelin, Sask. Age 9 years.

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## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it  
was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with  
it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know  
anything about horses much.  
And I didn't know the man  
very well either.

So I told him I wanted to  
try the horse for a month.  
He said "All right, but pay  
me first, and I'll give you  
back your money if the  
horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I  
was afraid the horse wasn't  
"alright" and that I might  
have to whistle for my money  
if I once parted with it.  
So I didn't buy the horse,  
although I wanted it badly.  
Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing  
Machines—the "1900 Gravity"  
Washer.

And I said to myself, lots  
of people may think about  
my Washing Machine as I  
thought about the horse,  
and about the man who  
owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and  
tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by  
mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So,  
thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my  
Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for  
them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will  
do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing  
or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be  
washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes  
in six minutes. I know no other machine ever in-  
vented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our  
"1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a  
child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and  
it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break but-  
tons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of  
the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900  
Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the  
horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll  
offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a  
month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own  
pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've  
used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the  
freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer  
must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you.  
It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and  
tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to  
75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If  
you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let  
you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you  
60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll  
take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until  
the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book  
about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes  
in six minutes.

Address me personally—  
V. H. MORRIS, Manager  
NINETEEN HUNDRED WASHER CO.  
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Farm Women's Clubs

## WORK OF WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

Many phases of home work have been  
discussed in meetings with the hope of  
increasing the efficiency of the home-  
maker. Mrs. J. H. Dunning, of the  
Smiley Women Grain Growers, reports  
that at a recent meeting the subject,  
"Home Influence," proved helpful and  
interesting. Mrs. Crawford, of Avon-  
dale Association, writes of food values  
having been studied. They have also  
discussed systematic housekeeping, gen-  
eral cooking, home nursing, fruit pre-  
serving and reasons for abolishing the  
bar. They have taken up the matter of  
assisting in the relief of those in the  
drought stricken district.

The Netherhill Association, Mrs.  
Crapson reported at convention, have  
established a greatly needed rest room  
in their town. They have found the  
social spirit of their community greatly  
drawn out by their meetings.

The Red Lake Association has col-  
lected feathers from members and made  
pillows for the Red Cross corps. By a  
chicken supper and a concert they have  
raised funds to fence the cemetery.

The Hillview Association has been  
deeply interested in the subject of se-  
curing district nurses. Mrs. McFarlane  
reports that they have also studied the  
temperance question. Two concerts  
and a picnic have helped enliven the  
community.

Mrs. Eliason and Mrs. Ludlow, who  
represented the Wynyard Women Grain  
Growers at Regina convention, reported  
that they had procured a rest room in  
Wynyard. They have commenced the  
establishment of a library and have  
appointed a relief committee in their  
association. They are helping to sup-  
port the Patriotic Fund and have sent  
a large box of clothing to the Belgians.

ERMA STOCKING,  
Provincial Secretary.

## A NEW SOCIETY

The Fairview Women Grain Growers'  
Association held their organization  
meeting in the parlor of the Hotel La  
Berge, on Wednesday afternoon, Janu-  
ary 13. There was a good attendance  
of ladies, who all seemed enthusiastic  
in the movement. The meeting was  
addressed by Mr. Smith, secretary of  
the Fairview branch; Mr. Bales and Mr.  
Shore, who was appointed chairman  
during the election of officers.

Mr. Smith addressed the ladies along  
the lines of organizing with the men or  
as a branch by themselves, and, follow-  
ing a general discussion of reasons, it  
was decided unanimously in favor of  
the latter. The principal reason being  
that there would be topics requiring  
discussion by the men which would be  
of no interest to the ladies, and vice  
versa.

The election of officers then took  
place, Mr. Smith acting as secretary.  
It resulted as follows: Mrs. W. S.  
Campbell, president; Mrs. Bryngleson,  
vice-president; Mrs. E. D. Shore, secre-  
tary-treasurer; and for directors, Mrs.  
F. Torrance, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mrs. C.  
Smith, Mrs. W. Campbell, Mrs. W. E.  
Thompson and Miss Cairns.

A social committee was then formed,  
composed of Mrs. W. Campbell, Mrs. C.  
Smith, Mrs. J. Campbell and Mrs. F.  
Torrance, of which Mrs. W. Campbell  
was elected chairman. It was decided  
that this committee work in conjunc-  
tion with the men's social committee.

E. D. Shore gave a helpful address  
on the objects and aims of the associa-  
tion. Mr. Bales also addressed the  
ladies, and on behalf of the Fairview  
branch of the G.G.A. promised the  
heartly support and co-operation of that  
branch.

The gentlemen then withdrew, and  
with Mrs. Cairns as presiding officer  
and Mrs. Shore as secretary, the ladies  
proceeded with the business of the  
meeting. It was decided that the pay-  
ment of fees be left to the discretion  
of the candidate, so long as they are  
fully paid up within the year. During  
the winter months the meetings will be  
held at two o'clock, at the hotel, on  
the first and third Saturdays of each  
month.

Mr. Hamilton, chairman of the G.G.A.

social committee, came in and held a  
discussion with the ladies of the social  
committee along social lines.

MRS. E. D. SHORE, Sec.,  
FAIRVIEW W.G.G.A.

## STORTHOAKS ANNUAL MEETING

Dear Miss Stocking:—I have been de-  
layed in writing you, as the date for  
our annual meeting was delayed, as our  
members could not be present. We held  
our meeting on February 6, electing  
officers as follows: President, Mrs. A.  
Grant; vice-president, Mrs. J. Clarke;  
secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. MacArthur.  
There are eleven paid up members and  
a few others promising to join. We ap-  
pointed Mrs. Clarke to go to Regina as  
our delegate. We intend holding a so-  
cial evening on March 12, and are in  
hopes of getting quite a few more mem-  
bers. We are not very large, but our  
members are very interested in our  
work and we have very encouraging  
meetings.

BELLE MACARTHUR,  
Secretary.

## TAKING UP STUDIES IN RURAL CITIZENSHIP

Dear Miss Stocking:—I wish to re-  
port of the two successful meetings of  
our W.G.G.A. in February. First meet-  
ing of the month was a meeting of the  
nearby locals, to which several locals  
sent representatives of both women and  
men. A very entertaining program was  
rendered, among the items being three  
papers which were pronounced good by  
all present. They were papers on in-  
temperance, on co-operation and on  
woman suffrage. These were all by  
women. Our second February meeting  
was the women's section. We had a  
good turnout and enrolled some new  
members. All present evinced much in-  
terest in the report of delegates of the  
proceedings at the Regina convention.  
We have decided to take up the studies  
in rural citizenship, study and practice  
of parliamentary rules at meetings, and  
school work in our district. I will say  
in conclusion that I think we have  
gathered many useful suggestions from  
the reports and addresses delivered at  
Regina.

MRS. GEO. F. ROBSON,  
Sec.-Treas. Dinsmore W.G.G.A.

## HAD SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Dear Miss Stocking:—I wish to re-  
port that the members of the Crest-  
wynd Association have had a very  
pleasant year. We worked all summer  
on a fancy quilt and pillow and then  
gave a concert. The proceeds from all  
amounted to about fifty dollars. We  
will begin work in the spring in earnest  
along some new lines for the better-  
ment of ourselves and the neighborhood.

MRS. S. N. JACKSON,  
Buttress, Sask.

## A BUSY SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—We held our  
meeting on January 25 at the home of  
Mrs. Inman, and altho it was a cold  
day we had eleven ladies turn up. Bills  
were handed in and settled for the fen-  
cing of the cemetery. We decided to  
have a hot chicken supper on Friday,  
January 29, to pay expenses of the dele-  
gate to the convention at Regina, every  
body present promising to do her share  
in providing for the supper. Mrs. Clark  
proposed, and Mrs. Daly seconded, that  
the secretary be sent to the convention,  
which was carried, and all present  
hoped that she would have a good time  
in Regina. The president hoped that  
one of the members would be able to  
have a paper to read and discuss at the  
next meeting, but since the auxiliary  
started last August we have made and  
sent sixteen feather pillows to the Red  
Cross Society, raised \$37.45 by a hard  
time dance, and undertaken to fence the  
cemetery here, so that we have not done  
amiss, have we?

Mrs. Inman kindly provided after-  
noon tea, which we heartily enjoyed be-  
fore setting off for our drives home.  
A vote of thanks was given to Mrs. In-  
man for her hospitality.

MRS. NELLIE DEALEY,  
Sec.-Treas., Red Lake W.G.G.A.

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## From "How to Know Your Child"

By MIRIAM FINN SCOTT  
(In Good Housekeeping)

Much of the unhappiness and under-development that exist in the world today may be traced back to one significant, basic fact of childhood: mothers, generally, do not truly know their children; and this is true quite irrespective of the great bond of love, parental and filial, that binds the two together. Our own parents, speaking generally, did not know us. And most of us present-day young mothers do not know our children. Obviously, if we wish to develop our children to their highest capacity—and every mother does—if we wish to help our children to be a full hundred per cent. of what it is in them to be, then our fundamental problem, our first working principle, becomes how to know our children. Plainly we can not proceed intelligently about the training of our children until first we see clearly what it is that we are trying to train. Otherwise, we work in the dark; we may apply disastrous remedies; we may maim our children.

For centuries we have assumed that once we are parents it must follow that we know our children. As if the mere physiological experience of parenthood automatically equipped us with a full knowledge of child nature, and with full power to give the child the best training. This absurdity has been handed down to us for so long that the majority of us mothers, no matter how ignorant we are in the higher duties of motherhood—and many of us will confess, if we are honest with ourselves, that not until we became mothers did we give one serious thought to a little child—no matter how unskilled and unfit we are to train our children, instinctively we resent any suggestion as to how to handle our children. The mother who answered, "I buried nine, I ought to know how to bring up my boy," is perhaps an extreme example, but nevertheless illustrates the too-frequent attitude of mothers.

"A mother's hand," "a mother's instinct," "a mother's love"—for generations these things have been romanticized and sentimentalized about, and most of what has been said is pretty nonsense. True, the qualities behind these favorite phrases are wonderful qualities, but to make them of value to the child, and hence of value to the race, they must be cultivated. To them must be added knowledge and intelligence. "A mother's love" alone is no more preparation for the intelligent training of the little child than the "born doctor's" natural aptitude is sufficient preparation for operating on your child. With honest and open minds, and with reverent souls, we must approach this infinitely noble and serious business of being mothers—and try to learn—and learn of our own children.

### In Your Child's Place

To put yourself in the child's place, to be a child again, that indeed is the only way of knowing your child. The greatest educators have been those who, with the rich knowledge and experience of maturity, have been best able to assume the spirit of a child and to see life from the child's point of view. Put yourself in your child's place, try to be him, try to realize his attitude towards persons and conditions about him, try to feel his desires, his impulses and ambitions. Doing this may bring you a revelation; you may discover qualities which you never dreamt existed; you may thus begin to learn who and what your child is.

After you have realized that mother-love does not automatically make one omniscient, after you have put yourself in your child's place, you have perhaps discovered a bewildering number of traits, and you may be asking yourself, what does this one and that one mean, and what am I going to do about it? More than likely the traits you most frequently observed were various manifestations of selfishness; and since this article can cover but a fraction of the ground, selfishness is perhaps our most suggestive good-and-bad example.

We must realize that while selfish-

ness may exhibit itself in most unpleasant ways, the instinct from which it springs is entirely normal. We must recognize that the whole activity of the infant is instinctively selfish; that is, the child is controlled by the needs and desires of his own body, and he strives to gratify them with naive inconsideration of others. These impulses are, primarily only the impulses for self-preservation. They are, and should be regarded as, a great part of the raw material out of which the child's character is to be built.

In our search for selfishness we must be alert to note and understand every little act—for if our minds are open the most trifling of everyday incidents can be as illuminating and powerfully significant to us as the climax of an Ibsen drama. At a children's party given by a mother who was earnestly endeavoring to afford every child an equal share of happiness, my attention was caught in particular by a bright boy of seven who seemed to have remarkable charm of manners. But presently I noted that his interest in games lasted only so long as he was the leading figure in them. As soon as his turn was over he demanded that the game be changed. At the end of the afternoon he confessed that he did not have a good time at all. I asked him why. "Oh," he explained with childish frankness, "it is no fun to have to wait your turn; besides, there were no prizes given out."

Here was a boy of splendid natural material, whose primitive instinct had obviously been permitted to develop at the expense of all his better social instincts. His fine manners, which at first had charmed me were only of the surface; beneath their pretty and misleading show, the boy was selfishness incarnate. He exemplified how manners may be drilled into a child and become merely a bit of external decoration, and be no indication of character or feelings.

### Read Aright the Traits

Often we fond mothers see in our children regrettable traits which we entirely mistake; and our treatment is as wise and efficacious as administering quinine for a broken leg. "Harold is very nervous, poor child, and afflicted with a high-strung temperament with which we must be very careful," a mother told me.

A moment later Harold came bursting into the room where we sat talking. "Where is my ball, mother?" he shouted.

"I don't know, Harold," she answered.

"But I want it!" he declared.

"I will look for it a little later."

"But I want it now!" he demanded, stamping his foot. And that he might not be irritated into one of his "fits," off went his mother to look for that ball.


I had further opportunity to study Harold. This affectionate mother knew her son about as well as she knew the remotest Hottentot. The trouble was with the boy's early training. He was naturally very strong physically and had a definite personality. His fond mother accepted his babyish aggressiveness, in itself an excellent trait, as something cute and smart. Thru her lack of understanding him, the mother, instead of curbing her child and developing his aggressiveness into valuable constructive channels, indulged him, and encouraged him to use all his fine strength for his own gratification—with the very natural result that at six Harold was a thoroughly undisciplined, self-centred self-seeking little boy.

What should Harold's mother have done after she had come really to know her child? With a well-developed case of pure selfishness in a child of six or seven, one is justified in using the firmest methods—the always the utmost patience and tact should be used not to injure the good trait which lies behind the child's selfishness.

### Prevention—the Best Remedy

But better far than discovering an advanced case of selfishness in the

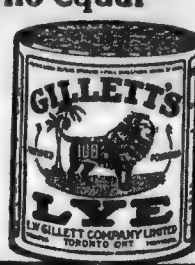
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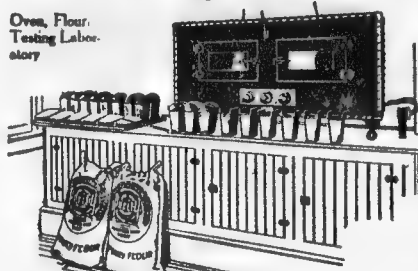
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26

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

Occasionally subscribers to The Guide are sending in their renewals along with subscriptions to other papers at the clubbing rates which were given a year ago. These clubbing rates have been discontinued entirely, and we are giving this notice that henceforth all money sent in for clubbing subscriptions will be applied to The Guide subscription only. We are not clubbing with any other papers.

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child of six or seven or older, and then attempting a cure, is it to recognize in the infant the germ of such a character-disease, and so handle the child that no such acute problem will ever develop. I know a child, Julia, whose very observing mother recognized in her daughter while still an infant, those aggressive tendencies which may develop into an egotism and a selfishness which would be obnoxious to others and a positive injury to the child thruout her life. Resolutely and farsightedly this mother set about her important task of prevention. She realized that there is no better and more natural method for beginning to curb and discipline a child's selfishness than thru physical habits. Julia was taught to receive her food regularly, and likewise she was taught to attend to, or have attended to, all her other physical requirements at regular intervals; in other words, Julia from the very beginning was trained to have her routine life fit naturally and pleasantly into the routine life of the family, and she never tasted the triumph of having the family life arbitrarily changed to suit her, or of having a selfish whim take precedence over the rights of the family. Julia's mother realized that every time the infant Julia cried, it did not mean that the child was in distress and required attention. She could easily distinguish between a genuine cry of distress and one of meaningless fretfulness, as all mothers can learn to do; and she knew that every time we answer a meaningless cry we encourage the child in forming the habit of crying; that every time we soothe such meaningless fretfulness by diversion, or walking about, we bit by bit encourage him to depend upon such diversion. In other words we encourage and develop his selfishness.

As Julia grew older, the mother, instead of drilling Julia in the mere externals of pretty manners, strove to develop in the child the considerate impulses which are the basis of true good manners. For instance, to help keep down her selfish spirit, Julia from her earliest birthday never was given birthday presents. On her birthday she always gave presents away. Her mother considered that the person who has successfully passed another year should be the person to be grateful rather than the recipient of gratitude. Until the age of three Julia gave to her friends and the people about her, who did things for her, toys and small objects which were particularly precious to her. Her mother took great care to connect in Julia's mind the gift with appreciation of service rendered. "This handkerchief," her mother would say, "is for Anna, who washes your shirts and stockings and rompers which keep you clean." From the time Julia began to be able to do things for herself she has made her own presents to give away—strings of beads, rough drawings, raffia napkin rings and baskets. Julia found as much pleasure and anticipation in wrapping these gifts

in tissue paper and tying them with white ribbons, as the recipients had in untying the packages and finding the surprises. These creations, tho crude and simple, were always much appreciated by Julia's friends, because they realized the amount of thought and time and labor that went into them; and the giving of such simple presents incidentally led Julia to be satisfied with the simplest things for herself.

**The Gratifying Result**

At the age of seven, Julia is today one of the most gracious, most considerate little girls I know, instead of being the offensively selfish little creature she probably would have been had not her mother handled her so wisely. And yet, she has not lost one particle of the seed of her menacing selfishness—her natural self-confidence and initiative, which will serve her so well in her maturity.

Now, as we have here, very briefly, studied selfishness, trying to know what it means and how best to handle it, so in a fuller way must we in our homes study the other qualities of our individual children. It cannot be said too often, nor too emphatically, that to make the best of our children we must know our children—and know them sympathetically. We must get it into our minds, hard, that it is strictly up to us; that our children are what we make them.

**The Country Homemakers**

Continued from Page 10

that amusement in his presence than for a "bunch" to go from his presence to a distant pond for a few hours' skating? Isn't skating an exercise? "Lover of Truth and Honesty" says, "It does not require any brains to swing around the room, with a man's arm around you." Let me ask her if the same statement doesn't apply to skating as well as dancing? While not a believer in public dances, I do believe that if to purify our social world we eliminate dancing, we must also bar out the skating rink, for the skating rinks of our cities today are patronized by as low characters as any which ever infest the public dance hall. Who is to combat all this evil?

She remarks if young girls would set up a higher standard of life, our world would all be lifted higher. That is very true, indeed, but who is to teach our young girls the higher standards? You say, "Their parents," but remember it must be taught them thru kindness, not thru domineering and unreasonable demands of obedience.

The young men and women of the present generation who are already setting up those standards are—the majority of them—not from homes where their interests were never considered, not from homes where their opinions were crushed and kept down by the iron hand of a parent who would not be judged. But they are from homes whose every action on the part of the parents tended to show that that home was the place of amusement for the child as well as the place for developing its ideas and early interests, that its opinions were regarded deeply, that its ideas—altho perhaps meagre—were a great factor in the home-making.

It is the children of just such men as "Truth's" father who leave the home-nest while yet in the undeveloped age, and become entangled in sin's snare and fall a victim to life's temptations. While, on the other hand, the children of a father who supplies them with good books, and who will himself sit down and play a social game of cards with his children once in a while, or allow a social carpet dance in his home, are the children who are remaining at home during the adolescent age and learning in that protected-by-love spot the essentials of better manhood and womanhood, of which our world stands so much in need. And when these children venture upon the highway of life they are well armed against Satan and his league which bar the youth's pathway of today, and they are not so liable to fall into the meshes of Satan's net, while those who have wandered away thru discontent from a home like "Truth's" are each year, thousands of them, becoming the victims of sin just thru mere curiosity.

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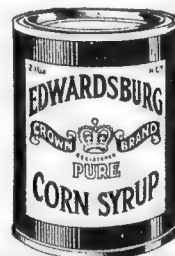
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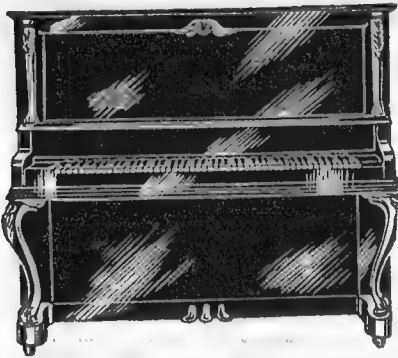
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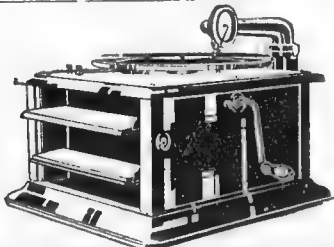
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## Our Ottawa Letter

W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., would regulate Grain Prices—Sir James Aikins for Wider Markets—Soldiers' Boots were Porous

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 5.—The parliamentary week has closed with the budget discussion still in progress. The debate was sidetracked on Thursday owing to an acrimonious discussion developing in regard to certain statements made by Prof. Shortt, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, relating to dismissals. Not a great deal of interest centered in the speeches made. The discussion, however, produced a rare example of a member of parliament who does not appear to live in constant dread of his constituents. It was quite refreshing on Tuesday night to hear E. W. Nesbitt, Liberal member for North Oxford, stand up and declare against the construction of a couple of public buildings in his own constituency, altho they have been petitioned for by the two towns interested. Mr. Nesbitt was holding forth in protest against the large number of revotes for public buildings in Ontario when he was asked if he was opposed to the granting of these requests. When the average member is asked to condemn any proposed expenditure in his riding, he usually "takes to the tall timbers." But not Mr. Nesbitt. "The construction of these buildings should not be proceeded with this year," he said. "When they are built the cost should be regulated by the amount of annual revenue collected." Someone made the usual remark that he would have a time justifying his position with his constituents, but Mr. Nesbitt does not think so, and he is probably right in assuming that they will be reasonable. Hou. Wm. Pugsley was almost as "brave" in regard to a number of votes for his own constituency of St. John. He said they had been in the estimates for years, that there was no likelihood of them being gone on with, and that they should be struck off the estimates.

There is still speculation as to whether or not there are to be any amendments to Mr. White's budget proposals. It is understood that the Western Liberals are unanimously in favor of a declaration and vote against the increase in the British preference, but it is not known yet whether the more protectionist Eastern wing of the party will consent to a vote being taken.

### Professor Shortt and Dismissals

The fight in the house over Prof. Shortt was due to the statement made by the chairman of the civil service commission that two thousand dismissed civil servants had been replaced by 10,000. Mr. Rogers characterized the assertion as "dishonorable, dishonest and unfair." Prof. Shortt being responsible to parliament and not the government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier demanded that he should be given an opportunity to be heard. The request was refused and several ministers said some very hard things about the chairman of the commission, charging him with partizanship, etc. Their chief complaint was that he had not made any allowance for resignations. Subsequent to the debate, Prof. Shortt, in a statement to the press, said he had based his remark upon a newspaper article which did not make any mention of resignations. He admitted that he had been indiscreet, but said that if the government could prove that he had been a partizan before an impartial tribunal he would resign his position. By a somewhat remarkable coincidence the government tabled a few minutes before the debate commenced an additional return showing 4,000 dismissals and 9,000 appointments in the post office department. Naturally this came as a welcome windfall to the opposition and was much quoted from during the course of the debate.

### Cockshutt and Wheat Prices

W. F. Cockshutt, member for Brantford, got some hard knocks in the house on Monday, and not the least vigorous of them came from fellow Conservative members, more particularly Sir James Aikins, member for Brandon. The trouble for the member for Brantford arose over a resolution proposed by him setting forth that: "The circumstances arising out of the present war are such as to justify the government of Canada in exercising supreme control over the quantity and destiny of our food exports, thereby regulating the prices at which bread, meat and other food products

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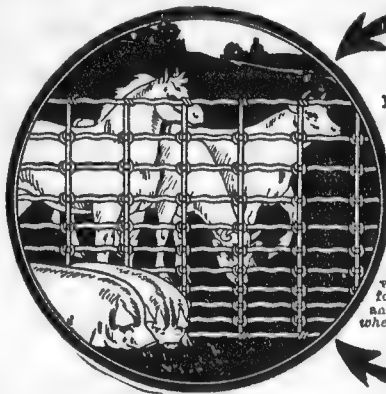
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shall be sold for home consumption, while at the same time directing that our surplus food exports should only reach British or friendly countries."

During the course of his speech, Mr. Cockshutt said that the government of Australia took possession of all supplies of wheat and arbitrarily fixed the price at \$1.25 per bushel. Later on he said: "Far be it from me to propound any proposition that is going to rob the farmer of his legitimate profits. The farmer has had to take too low prices for many years past for his wheat—there is not a bit of doubt about that. Personally, if the farmer can get \$1.50 or \$2.00 for his wheat, insofar as the matter of trade is concerned, I am perfectly satisfied, but coming from an industrial constituency where there are seven thousand employed in the ordinary way, and where, owing to an industrial stagnation, the like of which we have never found before in any time, two thousand or more have been out of work almost the entire winter, with wheat, bread, oatmeal, beans and various products of the farm bringing prices that have rarely been experienced in years gone by"—Mr. Cockshutt was cut short by an interruption, but he apparently intended to justify the fixing of prices. Mr. Cockshutt then submitted a calculation of his own to prove that the farmers of Canada have received twenty millions more for the crop of 1914 than for the previous crop and that there is at the present time a serious shortage of wheat and other grains in Canada.

### Aikins Opposes

Sir James Aikins came out flatfooted against the proposed resolution. "By this resolution," he said, "the member for Brantford asks that some portion of the community should make sacrifices, and that portion of the community which he selects to make the sacrifice is the farmer. I can tell my friend that the farmers of this country, and particularly of the West, are willing to make, and have made, splendid sacrifices for Canada and the Empire. Thousands of the best men, sons of farmers, and farmers themselves, young, vigorous, intelligent and industrious, having ample opportunity for the development of their life at home, have sacrificed their peaceful pursuits and comforts and are now manning the trenches in a foreign land, fighting our Empire's enemy. But this is not the sacrifice which the member for Brantford desires the farmers of this country to make for the love of it. The sacrifice he demands of them is a sacrifice for the benefit of other people in this land, and particularly for the benefit of the manufacturers, and the benefit of the employees of those manufacturers. If any one is called upon to make sacrifices, it should not be those who have constantly paid tribute to the manufacturers of my honorable friend's constituency and the Eastern part of Canada."

### For Wider Markets

Sir James went on to point out that the products of the farm in Canada exceed those of the manufacturing industries three or four times and to commend the efforts of Sir Geo. Foster to take advantage of present world conditions to widen the Canadian market. He then queried: "For whom particularly is this being done?" and replied to his own query in the following language, which, coming as it does from the member for Brandon, is rather unusual: "For the manufacturers. Seldom do we see any pamphlets for wider markets for the farmer. When that subject was before the house, instead of giving wider markets for wheat, which were in a limited way available and for considerations required, the house did not support that idea, for reasons which might occasion disadvantage."

Continued on Page 34

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# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 6, 1915)

Wheat—Nervous and sensitive all week, the trade being large and fluctuations wide and sensational. Last trades today show the May 8½c off and the July 8c down from a week ago. Offerings were heavy at the outset, while there was a general lack of buying orders in the market. The fact that the allied fleets were making their way thru the Dardanelles much faster than was expected, caused a sharp slump in wheat prices. The fear of the Russian surplus being released for shipment to Western Europe before the new crop is harvested in this country was especially effective in depressing prices for the July future in the Chicago market, which weakness was in turn reflected here. As the week advanced and the further progress of the allies in the Dardanelles became known, local traders became quite "bearish," the crop estimates and news from India likewise exerting a depressing influence. There was also a report in circulation, which originated in Dow, Jones & Company's office, in New York, to the effect that there had been several million dollars' worth of munitions of war orders cancelled during the early part of the week, which started a run on the bear side and nervous holders sold out. Later this report was cancelled, there being nothing substantial to it. Today the market recovered considerably due to firmness in Liverpool and May closed fairly firm at 81.42½. The cash demand during the past week, generally speaking, has been very good, particularly during the last couple of days, when exporters were very keen after wheat for either immediate or future delivery, which tended to create a better tone in the situation here.

Oats—Oats were heavy in sympathy with the depression in wheat values, May oats selling down to 59½c, but recovered from the low point, closing today at 62½c, which is about 3c lower than last Saturday's close. The cash demand was a little better, particularly for the lower grades.

Barley—Absolutely no demand for this grain, there having been no quotations for cash barley since last Monday.

Flax—Market continues dull, trades being very few and far between. At the close today May Flax was about ¼c lower than a week ago.

Corn—Feed corn f.o.b. Winnipeg is quoted at 78½c.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
March 2.....	145	144	113½
March 3.....	145½	144½	114½
March 4.....	142½	140½	114
March 5.....	138½	137½	111
March 6.....	142½	141½	112½
March 8.....	147½	147	115½
Oats—			
March 2.....	63½	63	
March 3.....	63½	63	
March 4.....	63½	63	
March 5.....	61½	61½	
March 6.....	61½	61½	
March 8.....	63½	63	
Flax—			
March 2.....	165½	168	
March 3.....	166½	169	
March 4.....	166½	169½	
March 5.....	165½	168	
March 6.....	166	168½	
March 8.....	166½	169	170

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 6)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.39½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.40
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.39½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.37½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.38
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.36½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.37
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.34
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.35½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.35
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.28½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.34½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.31½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.34½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.31½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frost	1.34½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.33½
Sample grade, 1 car	1.25
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.16½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.12
Screenings, 1 car, ton	18.00
Screenings, part car, ton	9.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.24½
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	1.25
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.22½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.22½

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from March 2 to March 8 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	SCW	ExFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	SCW	Rej.
Mar. 2	142½	140½	137½	133½	129	125	120	61½	58	58	58	58	..	..	..	..	160½	157½	..	..
3	143½	141½	138½	134	129½	125½	120½	61½	58½	58½	58½	58½	..	..	..	..	161½	158½	..	..
4	140½	138½	135½	131	128½	122½	117½	61½	58	58	58	58	..	..	..	..	162½	159½	..	..
5	136½	134½	131½	127½	122½	118½	113½	59½	56½	56½	56½	56½	..	..	..	..	161½	158½	..	..
6	140	138	135½	130½	126½	122½	117½	60½	57½	57½	56½	55½	..	..	..	..	161½	158½	..	..
8	144½	143	140½	135½	131	127	122	61½	58½	58½	57½	56½	..	..	..	..	162½	159½	..	..

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor. ....	144½	148½	89½	Choice steers .....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy .....	25c	24c	23c
No. 2 Nor. ....	143	146½	88	Best butcher steers and	7.25-7.50	7.00-7.25	7.40-7.75	No. 1 dairy .....	21c-22c	21c	19c-20c
No. 3 Nor. ....	140½	143	86½	heifers .....	7.00-7.25	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	Good round lots .....	18c-20c	18c	16c-17c
No. 4 Nor. ....	135½	138½	82½	Fair to good butcher	6.50-6.75	5.75-6.00	6.00-6.40	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5 Nor. ....	131	134	80	steers and heifers .....	6.25-6.50	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.25	Strictly new laid .....	25c	30c	30c
No. 6 Nor. ....	127	130	75	Best fat cows .....	5.25-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.75-5.50	Potatoes			
Feed .....	122	125	70½	Medium cows .....	4.25-4.75	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.50	In sacks, per bushel .....	55c-60c	55c-60c	75c
Cash Oats				Common cows .....	5.25-6.00	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.75	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 CW .....	61½	62½	34½	Choice heifers .....	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	Sweet cream (per lb.			
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.50-5.00	3.75-4.25	4.25-5.00	butter-fat) .....	35c	35c	32c
No. 3 .....	75	45		Best feeding steers .....	6.00-6.50	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	Cream for butter-mak-			
Cash Flax				Best stocker steers .....	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.75	ing purposes (per lb.			
No. 1 NW .....	162½	162½	134	Best milkers and spring-	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$55-\$75	butter-fat) .....	31c	31c	29c
Wheat Futures				ers (each) .....	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$40-\$50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$1.90
May .....	147½	150½	92½	Common milkers and				Dressed Poultry			
July .....	147	149½	94½	springers (each) .....				Chickens .....	16c	16c	16c
October .....	115½	118½	88½	Hogs				Roosters .....	12½c	12½c	14c
Oat Futures				Choice hogs .....	\$7.25	\$7.15	\$8.20	Ducks .....	16c	15c	16c
May .....	63½	64½	30½	Heavy sows .....	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$6.25	Geese .....	12½c	12½c	16c
July .....	63½	64½	37½	Stags .....	\$4.75	\$4.75	\$4.00	Turkeys .....	18c	18c	20c
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
May .....	166½	166½	137½	Choice lambs .....	7.00-7.50		7.00-7.50	No. 2 Red Top .....	\$12½-14	\$12½-14	\$10-\$11
July .....	169	169½	140½	Best killing sheep .....	6.00-6.50		5.00-5.50	No. 2 Upland .....	\$11½-13	\$11½-13	\$9-\$10
October .....	170							No. 2 Timothy .....	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	\$15
								No. 2 Midland .....	\$8-\$11	\$8-\$11	

choice quality grain fed steers are worth 7 cents. Choice fat cows are in demand at from \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Stockers and Feeders—We are in receipt of numerous inquiries for stockers and springers and would be glad to hear of parties with young stock for disposal.

Steers, choice export, \$6.75 to \$7.00; butcher, \$6.45 to \$6.75. Heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$6.25. Cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.15; common, \$4.50 to \$5.00; canner, \$1.75 to \$3.00. Stags, \$4.75 to \$6.00. Oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., \$6.00; 200 to 400, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 500 to 1,200 lbs., \$5.25 to \$6.00; heifers, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Springers, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.50; common, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Calves and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Fat sheep, \$7.25 — \$6.75 and \$7.50 offering for wethers, ewes and lambs.

(The above prices are those quoted by The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited—Livestock Department.)

### NEW FLOUR PRICES

Royal Household, bag 98 lbs.	\$3.70
Mount Royal .....	3.60
Glenora .....	3.45
Centennial .....	3.35
Manitoba .....	3.10
Whole Wheat .....	3.45
Graham .....	3.45

Leitch Bros. Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—	
98s Sovereign .....	\$3.70
98s Manitoba Patent .....	3.40
98s White Cross .....	3.30
98s Hub Strong Bakers .....	3.00
98s Bull's Eye .....	3.60

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—	
Five Roses, per bbl.	Cotton or Jute
Lakewood .....	\$7.40
Harvest Queen .....	7.10
Medora .....	6.90
XXXX .....	5.90
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—	
Purity .....	\$7.40
Three Stars .....	6.80
Maitland .....	6.30
Medallion .....	7.10

Rolled oats—	
80s per sack .....	\$3.50

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, March 6.—Hogs—Receipts 9,000; weak at 10 cents advance. Bulk, \$6.80 to \$6.90; light, \$6.65 to \$6.95; mixed, \$6.60 to \$6.95; heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.90; rough, \$6.40 to \$6.55; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.60.

Cattle—Receipts 300; steady. Native steers, \$5.85 to \$9.15; western steers, \$5.25 to \$6.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$7.70; calves, \$6.75 to \$10.25.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000; strong. Sheep, \$7.00 to \$7.90; yearlings, \$7.5 to \$8.65; lambs, \$7.75 to \$9.75.

### ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, March 6.—Receipts today were: 200 cattle, 500 hogs, and 50 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged as follows, for steers, \$4.50 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.40; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.85; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.50; veal calves, \$4.25 to \$8.75. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.25 to \$7.00; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.50; stock cows and heifers, \$4.25 to \$6.25; stock bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Market steady. Hogs—Prices held steady at \$6.65. Market 10 cents higher. Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$9.00; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$8.00; bucks, \$2.75 to \$4.50; wethers, \$5.25 to \$7.50; ewes, \$3.00 to \$7.00. Sheep and lambs steady.

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 6, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat .....	\$1.40	\$1.39½
2 Nor. wheat .....	1.38	1.36½
3 Nor. wheat .....	1.35½	1.34½
No. 3 yellow corn .....		.68½
3 white oats .....	.57½	.59½
Barley .....		.65-75
Flax, No. 1 .....	1.61½	1.84½

Futures—		
May wheat .....	1.42½	1.34½
July wheat .....	1.41½	1.30½
Oct. wheat .....	1.12½	1.07½

	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top .....	\$7.25	\$9.05
Hogs, top .....	7.25	6.95
Sheep, yearlings .....	6.50	8.65

## Winnipeg Livestock

### Stockyard Receipts

There have been received during the past week at the Union stockyards: 276 cattle, 15 calves, 9,428 hogs and 10 sheep.

### Cattle

Supplies have been very light on all classes of stock during the past week at the Union stockyards. Some very good grain fed steers have been offered, however, and generally the tone of the market is stronger. The price for tops has advanced a good 25 cents and the outlook for steady prices is very fair. Demand is in evidence, too, for stockers and feeders and as supplies are likely to be small, this class of livestock will probably sell well. Choice steers which have been for sale have reached \$7.00 to \$7.50, and female stock has taken a similar advance. Best cows and heifers sell around \$6.25 to \$6.50, with some of the real choice kind up to \$6.75 and \$7.00. Medium cows are selling from \$5.25 to \$5.75, with canners and common steers all the way from 3 to 4½. There is very little demand for the few oxen coming and very few are selling for 5 cents. The market for bulls is not so strong as for other choicer grades, but a few fat bulls could be sold for good prices. Grain fed cattle are likely to be scarce on account of the high price of feed grain, so that in all probability all grades of fat stuff will sell well from now on. Veal calves are scarce, but choice ones will fetch 7 to 7½ cents.

### Hogs

The hog receipts have been lower and the price has been steady to firm. A little advance has been made in choice hog prices, this class selling at from \$7.15 to \$7.25, during the latter part of the week. The usual cuts are in force, hogs around 100 to 140 pounds selling for 5½ cents, light pigs 50 to 90 pounds in weight, 5 cents, rough sows 3½ and stags 4½ cents.

### Sheep and Lambs

There are very few sheep and lambs coming to market, but quotations remain unchanged. Good sheep will sell around 6 to 6½ cents, and best lambs from 7 to 7½ cents.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

The price of butter has advanced a cent since last week owing to the clean up of supplies in the East and today dealers offer 25 cents per pound for fancy dairy; 21 to 22 cents for No. 1 dairy and 18 to 20 cents for good round lots.

### Eggs

The egg market is very congested at present. Heavy supplies are coming in and dealers state that there is a very appreciable falling off in the number which householders are purchasing at this time. Dealers are buying eggs this morning (Monday) at 25 cents a dozen and they state that the price will probably be lower during the week.

### Potatoes

There is not much change in the attitude of dealers towards potato prices. The opinion is still held that easily available supplies from New Brunswick and the Dakotas will keep the price from soaring very high in the spring. Today they are paying 55 to 60 cents per bushel.

### Milk and Cream

Supplies of milk and cream are fairly good considering the price of feed and the general shortage. Prices remain the same, sweet cream being 35 cents per pound of butterfat; sour cream 31 cents and milk 22.25 per hundred pounds.

### Dressed Poultry

The demand for dressed poultry is very good and dealers report that some very good, well finished shipments have been received during the past week. Prices remain the same. Dressed chickens are 16 cents per pound, roosters, 12½ cents, ducks, 15 cents; geese, 12½ cents, and turkeys 18 cents.

### Hay

Hay is in good demand at about the same prices quoted last week. No. 2 Upland, \$11.50 to \$13.00; No. 2 Red Top, \$12.50 to \$14.00; No. 2 Midland, \$8.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

### Hides

In the spring of the year the quality of hides is very poor and there is usually a decline in prices. This year, on account of prices being so high, the decline may be heavy, as at present the tanners are staying out of the market. They can afford to be independent, too, as the blockade has cut off orders from the warring nations and they (the tanners) do not care to have much of this high priced leather in stock. Another bearish factor is to be found in the returns of over a million pounds increase in hide receipts at Chicago over that of a corresponding period last year. The prospects are somewhat dubious until the quality improves, hence prices are unsettled from day to day. Green and green frozen hides are 13 cents, with bulls and oxen 10 cents. Green salted hides, No. 1 and No. 2, 14 cents and 13 cents respectively. Bulls, 11 to 10 cents. The calfskin market is very dull. Receipts are heavy and prices are no higher than those for hides.



## What's What - Who's Who in the Seed Business

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The only Seed House in the West growing Vegetable and Flower Seeds

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Worth  
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SEEDS  
BULBS  
TREES  
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With every order for Vegetable, Flower and Field Root Seeds amounting to \$5.00 we will give an additional \$1.00 worth of Seeds Free; with every \$5.00 order for Nursery Stock we will give an additional \$1.00 worth of Nursery Stock Free; with every \$5.00 order for Plants and Bulbs we will give an additional \$1.00 worth of Greenhouse Stock Free.

The oldest and largest Horticultural Establishment in Western Canada

**\$2.50**

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of  
SEEDS  
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TREES  
SHRUBS  
PLANTS  
Etc.  
**FREE**

With every order for Vegetable, Flower and Field Root Seeds amounting to \$10.00 we will give an additional \$2.50 worth of Seeds Free; with every \$10.00 order for Nursery Stock we will give an additional \$2.50 worth of Nursery Stock Free; with every \$10.00 order for Plants and Bulbs we will give an additional \$2.50 worth of Greenhouse Stock Free.

**\$6.00**

Worth  
of  
SEEDS  
BULBS  
TREES  
SHRUBS  
PLANTS  
Etc.  
**FREE**

With every order for Vegetable, Flower and Field Root Seeds amounting to \$20.00 we will give an additional \$6.00 worth of Seeds Free; with every \$20.00 order for Nursery Stock we will give an additional \$6.00 worth of Nursery Stock Free; with every \$20.00 order for Plants and Bulbs we will give an additional \$6.00 worth of Greenhouse Stock Free.

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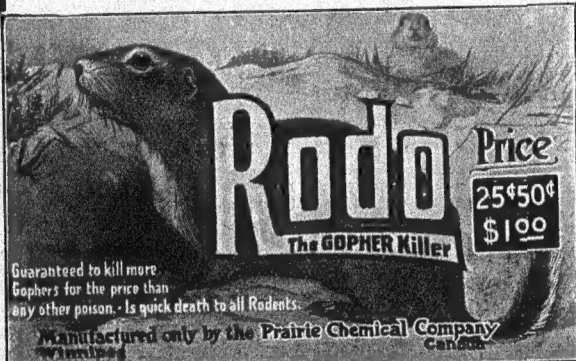
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Large **50c.** Size: **\$4.00** per Dozen 11-oz. (2 qts.) Packages.  
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Ship at once by.....

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For first trial mailed on receipt of address and 25c pkg.

To anyone on orders for **\$16.00** lots, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cash with order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

**Prairie Chemical Co.**  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 32

age to the miller and the manufacturer. The member for Brantford says: 'Do not give the farmer wider markets; do not give him even the natural market; do not obey the law of supply and demand, but control and limit his market for the benefit of the consumer, for the benefit of other classes of the producers.' Let us now reverse that resolution and make it apply, say, to agricultural implements. The resolution would then be that the government of Canada would be justified in exercising supreme control over the quantity of agricultural implements produced for export purposes. Is that my honorable friend's policy? The farmers of the country require those agricultural implements just as much as the other people require food. If they are made cheaper to the farmer, his production will cost less."

W. M. Martin (Liberal) of Regina, J.J. Merner, (Conservative) South Huron and Premier Borden spoke against the resolutions and while Mr. Cockshutt's plan got some support on the score that the prices of commodities are too high, due to the manipulations of middlemen, no member on either side of the house was in favor of fixing a price the farmer should receive for his produce.

### The Soldiers' Boots

The boot committee has been sitting consistently since it was appointed, and certain facts are becoming plainer in connection with the supply of that part of the soldiers' equipment. It has been established in the first place that the pattern committee of the militia department never sat to consider the question of designing a boot for active service conditions, and that recommendations made by the director of contracts from time to time for a heavier boot were not adopted. So far only the members of the departmental board which made the first report, have been heard, and the tenor of their evidence has been to the effect that the boots supplied were good of the kind, that haste in the supplying of orders may have been responsible for lack of efficient and thorough inspection, and that conditions at Valcartier and Salisbury were such as to destroy any boot manufactured.

While the question of haste might be an extenuating factor in boots supplied to the first contingent, it would not apply in the same degree to those supplied to the second and third. And here there is a strange contradiction in the evidence. Reports received by the department from boards of enquiry appointed at divisional headquarters are singularly unanimous in condemnation of boots examined. It is stated in some that boots subjected to ordinary usage in many cases went to pieces in from one to three weeks, that the uppers were porous and soaked up water like blotting-paper, that the soles and heels wore out, and that the boots generally shrunk and went out of shape on account of poor tanning. In nearly all cases new issues of boots were demanded. Objection has been raised by certain members of the committee to having these reports allowed as evidence, on the ground that the evidence was not sworn, but certain of those who made the reports will be summoned as witnesses.

Col. Brown, chief inspector for the department, admitted that complaints had been received in such numbers by the department that they had simply been filed.

Returns brought down in the house from time to time indicate that the purchasing by the government has been deplorably lacking in system, startling disparities in the prices paid for standard articles being very noticeable in the case of many classes of supplies.

### WHEAT SPECULATORS LOSE

Considerable sums of money have been lost during the past week by people who have been speculating on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Most of those who have been hit are people of comparatively small means, a good many being farmers, and who have been expecting wheat to go to \$2 by spring. These speculators made considerable profit while wheat was going up, but the majority instead of pocketing their profit used it to margin bigger purchases. To these the announcement of a check to the Allies was good news, because it helped to strengthen prices, and now they have been ruined

## Cater's Wood Pumps

WILL STAND  
MORE FROST  
PUMP EASIER  
LAST LONGER  
COST LESS

In Wells not more  
than 40 feet deep,  
than any pump made.

For deep wells get Cater's  
fig. 730. "So easy to put  
in and so easy to repair."

A Full Line of  
GASOLINE ENGINES  
WINDMILLS  
WATER TANKS, Etc.

Kept in Stock. Write for  
Catalogue F. Address:

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Brandon Man.

## LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

Per lb.  
Old Hens (from 5 lbs. up, fat) ..... 15c  
Hens (old and not so fat) ..... 12c-14c  
Ducks (old and young) ..... 13c  
Geese ..... 12c-13c  
Old Roosters ..... 8c  
Young Roosters, Turkeys, Chick-  
ens ..... Best Market Prices

This ad. will not appear again for one month and the above prices will hold good for that time. Let us know what you have to sell, and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipments.

**ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.**  
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg

## Cold Storage Accommodation

for all Farm Products. Special  
Rooms with proper temperatures for  
meats and butter, also room fitted  
with Cold Blast System for Egg  
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**The Merchants Cold Storage Co. Ltd.**  
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by the success of the British fleet in the bombardment and destruction of the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles. The opening of the Dardanelles, which will no doubt be accomplished in the near future, will benefit the cause of the Allies by enabling the shipment of the huge wheat crop of Southern Russia from Odessa, and also by permitting Russia to transport troops thru the Black Sea and the Mediterranean to attack Austria from the Adriatic. Under the circumstances those who have lost money by the fall in prices will not receive very much sympathy. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the outsider who goes up against the wheat market loses his money.

### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previous acknowledged	\$4,782.40
Rufford Branch Man. G.G.A.,	
Rapid City, Man.	67.50
Tweed School Box Social,	
Waller, Sask.	27.60
J. W. Cornish, Wascana, Sask.	25.00
J. Stanbury, Wascana, Sask.	5.00
R. Bell, Wascana, Sask.	5.00
Mackie School, Wascana, Sask.	5.00
Mrs. T. Nichol, Wascana, Sask.	1.00
Two Creeks School District,	
No. 339, Man.	14.00
S. Thompson, Beaver, Man.	5.00
Proceeds of Dance given by	
Muirland G.G.A., Zealandia,	
Sask.	14.50
Total	\$4,952.00



## PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

# Pin your Faith to Live Stock

The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. They are today Canada's most valuable asset. If you sacrifice your breeding stock now, you will regret it in the near future.

Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Remember that live stock is the only true basis of economic and profitable farming. The more grain you grow, the more stock you can carry. The more stock you keep, the more fertilizer for your fields. Mixed farming is real farming, not speculating.

**BEEF.** In ten years the population of Canada increased 34 per cent. while the number of cattle increased only 17. Moreover, the city and town population, which may be looked upon as essentially the consuming element, increased by 62.2 per cent. while the rural population, or the producing element, increased by only 17 per cent.

Study carefully the adjoining table which was prepared before the war. What does it mean?

Only one of these countries increased its cattle more than its people in the past ten years. And, in it (Australia) in 1914 there was a tremendous loss of live stock through an unprecedented drought—a fact which the table does not show. Do you need any stronger argument than

Country	Population Increase Since 1900	Cattle Increase Since 1900	Cattle Decrease Since 1900
France.....	2%	2%	....
Germany.....	16%	4%	....
United Kingdom	10%	4%	....
Austria-Hungary	10%	2%	....
European Russia	14%	....	12%
Canada.....	34%	17%	....
Argentina.....	40%	....	6%
Australia.....	18%	40%	....
New Zealand...	30%	16%	....
United States...	24%	....	30%

this table that there is bound to be an increasing demand for beef? Add to this condition, the destruction of live stock of all kinds, breeding stock and young stock included, in the several war zones.

Beef is the most important item in the British soldier's rations. He is allowed 1½ lbs. of this every day. The daily demand for meat by the British, French and German soldiers is enormous.

The war has merely hastened the meat shortage of the world. When it is over, the farmer with live stock will continue to profit in the world's markets, and, in addition to having helped feed our soldiers at the front, will be in a position to reap a further reward for having stayed with the live stock industry.

## Sheep, Swine, Horses, Dairy Produce

**SHEEP.** Canadian farmers have been losing great opportunities in sheep raising and sheep feeding. The demand for wool is increasing. Hundreds of thousands of sheep have been slaughtered to provide winter clothing for the soldiers of the different armies. Australia's losses, through drought, in 1914, were very heavy. Canada has been importing frozen mutton from New Zealand. In view of these conditions, wool and mutton should prove very profitable for Canadian sheep raisers during the next few years.

**SWINE.** Through the indiscriminate sale of swine in the Canadian West in the past three months, the supply in 1915 promises to be little more than half of 1914. Add to this the fact, that the British soldier is allowed ¼ lb. of bacon per day, and that sausage is the principal meat food of the German soldier, and you will understand the outlook for the future. Those who stay steadily with swine, year in and year out, make money. Those who rush in and rush out

generally lose money. "Buy when others are selling, sell when others are buying," applies to live stock as well as to Wall Street stocks.

**HORSES.** The wastage of horses during the war has been enormous. The estimated life, at the front, of the cavalry horse is seven days, of the artillery horse thirty days. It is true the loss has been among light horses for which there has been a declining demand in recent years. But with thousands of such animals sent from this country, the tendency will be to liven up the whole horse industry. The demand of the future will be for high-grade animals and farmers should be more careful than ever in breeding. Use only stallions enrolled and inspected under your Provincial Enrolment Act.

**DAIRY.** Milch cows increased in Canada from 2,408,677 in 1901 to 2,594,179 in 1911. This increase did not amount to 8% and was less than one-quarter of the population increase of Canada. At the same time, the per capita consumption of milk

by Canadians increased 30%. Is there any wonder we had to import 7,000,000 lbs. of butter from New Zealand?

The exports of Canadian cheese have been steadily declining for ten years. Look at the market prices today. Do they not suggest the advantage of increased production?

Through cow-testing, selection, and better feeding, the average annual production per cow in Canada did increase from 2,850 lbs. per cow in 1901 to 3,805 lbs. in 1911, but this is only a beginning. Last year one cow in Canada produced 26,000 lbs.

The dairymen of Denmark who supply Great Britain with butter and bacon are not satisfied unless their herds average 10,000 lbs. per cow. Let Canadian dairymen work to increase the productiveness of the milch cow. Breed for milk. Test your cows. Save your calves. Select your milkers. Feed for yield. Read the Agricultural articles in the daily and weekly press and in the Agricultural papers, and the Government bulletins on dairying.

Canadian  
Department of  
Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Canada

No Postage Required.

Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Please send me Bulletins on Dairying, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Horses.

Mark out Bulletins you do NOT want.

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## GUARANTEE:

We guarantee SAFE LOCK FENCE to be made of the Best Hard Steel Wire with the best galvanizing, and the strongest lock of any fence you have ever seen. If not convinced on arrival of goods return them to us and we will refund your money.

### Fences in 20 Rod and 40 Rod Rolls

Safe Lock Fences Made of All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire Spacings				PRICE PER ROD, FREIGHT PAID TO											
No. of Wires	Height in Inches	Inches Be- tween Stays		Winnipeg Morris or Emerson	Neepawa Brandon Minto or Boissevain	Shoal Lake Virden Riverton or Melita	Yorkton Broadview Kaiser or Stoughton	Balcarres Regina Weyburn Radville	Lanigan Davidson Moose Jaw Assiniboia	Saskatoon Conquest Swift Current	Battleford Wilkie Kindersley Kerrobert	Lloydminster Macklin or Medicine Hat	Edmonton Lacombe Calgary MacLeod		
4	33	24	11, 11, 11	Car lot	.15½	.15½	.16	.16½	.16½	.17	.17½	.17½	.18		
				Sm. lot	.17	.17½	.18	.18½	.18½	.19	.19½	.19½	.20	.20½	
5	40	24	8, 9½, 11, 11	Car lot	.19½	.20½	.20½	.21	.21½	.21½	.22	.22½	.22½	.23½	
				Sm. lot	.22	.23	.23½	.24	.24½	.25	.25½	.26	.26½	.27	
7	43	24	5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot	.26½	.27½	.27½	.28	.28½	.28½	.29½	.29½	.30½	.31	
				Sm. lot	.28½	.30½	.30½	.31½	.32	.32½	.33½	.34	.34½	.35	
10	48	16½	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8, 8	Car lot	.39½	.40½	.41½	.42½	.42½	.43½	.44½	.45½	.45½	.46½	
				Sm. lot	.43½	.45½	.46½	.47½	.48½	.49½	.50½	.51½	.51½	.53	
8	32	12	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½	Car lot	.31	.32	.32½	.32½	.33½	.33½	.34½	.34½	.35½	.36½	
				Sm. lot	.34	.35½	.36	.36½	.37½	.38½	.38½	.39½	.40½	.41½	
7	26	8½	No. 9 Wire top and bottom Bal. of Fence No. 12 Wire 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½	Car lot	.22	.22½	.23	.23½	.23½	.24	.24½	.24½	.25	.25½	
				Sm. lot	.24½	.25	.25½	.26	.26½	.27	.27½	.28	.28½	.29½	
Drive Gate, 12 ft. x 48 in. high, each .....				Car lot	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.50	4.60	
				Sm. lot	4.35	4.45	4.50	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.95	
Drive Gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each .....				Car lot	4.90	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.45	
				Sm. lot	5.10	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.75	5.90	
Barb Wire, 4 point Price per spool of 80 rods ..				Car lot	2.32	2.40	2.44	2.49	2.53	2.57	2.61	2.66	2.70	2.78	
				Sm. lot	2.49	2.60	2.66	2.73	2.81	2.87	2.92	2.99	3.05	3.18	

All Fences made of Full Government Gauge Wire

**Terms:** All Small Orders and orders for Stations where there is no Agent, must be accompanied by Cash. Carload orders to Stations where there is an Agent, to be accompanied by \$100.00 Cash and balance subject to Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.

**Co-operate:** Farmers should get together and buy in car lots to save money. We offer a special price on posts to Farmers' Organizations, so join with your local Grain Growers' Association and buy your fence and posts in carloads. It is worth while.

**We Build Fences:** We are the only Fence Company selling direct to the farmer that is equipped to build your fence for you. We have experienced fence builders and can guarantee you a first class job at lowest cost. Write for prices to

The Price will be the same to all other stations having the same freight rate from Port Arthur as those listed. A correspondingly low price to all other stations.

### NOTE

These are only a few of the styles we carry in stock. Drop us a card for complete list with prices freight paid right to your station.

### CEDAR POSTS

We can supply, in carloads only, cedar posts of the highest quality at remarkably low prices. Just think — a 5 in. top, 7 ft. post cut green and peeled at 15½c f.o.b. Brandon and equally low prices to all other stations. Write for price to your station.

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